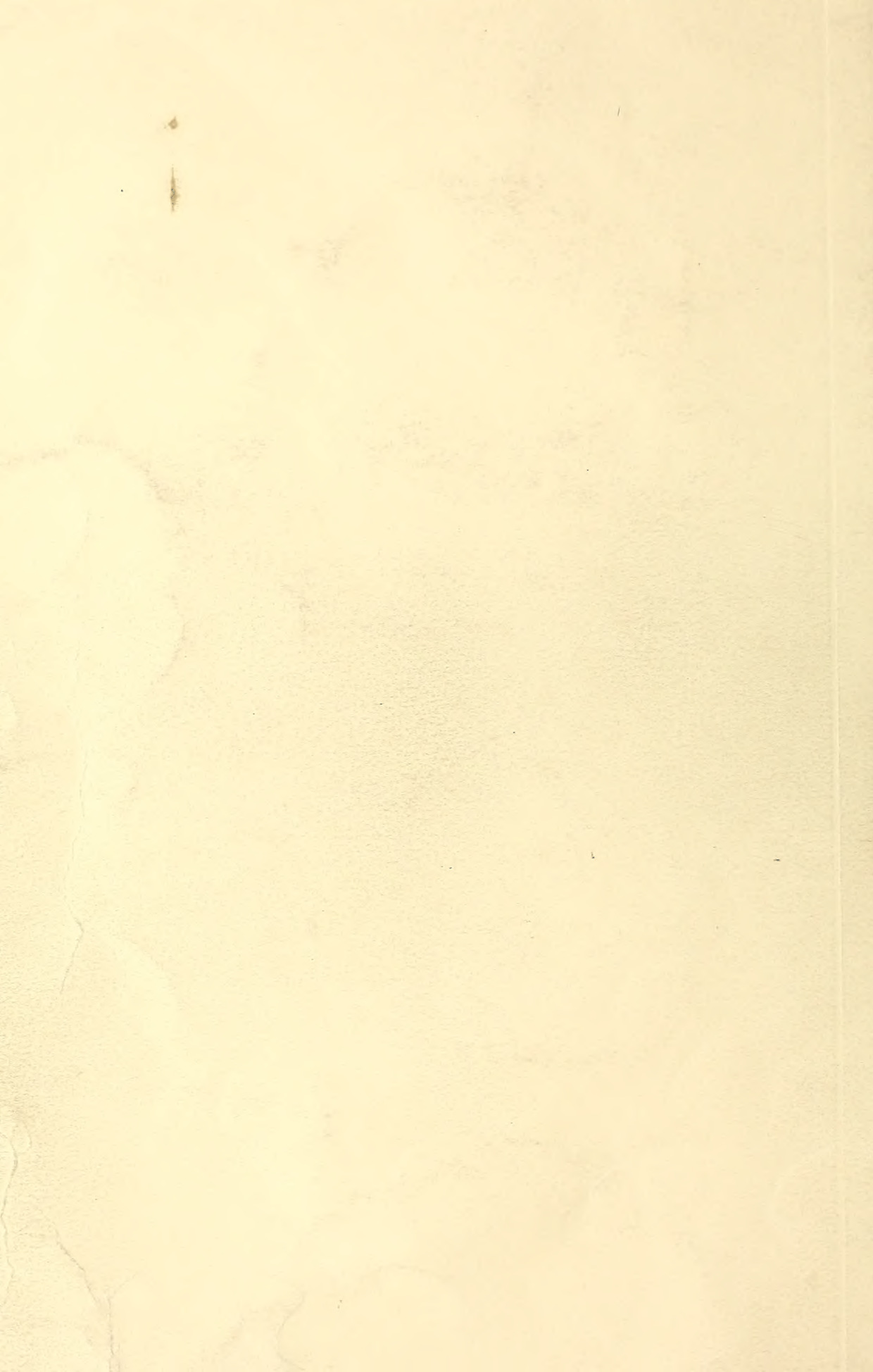


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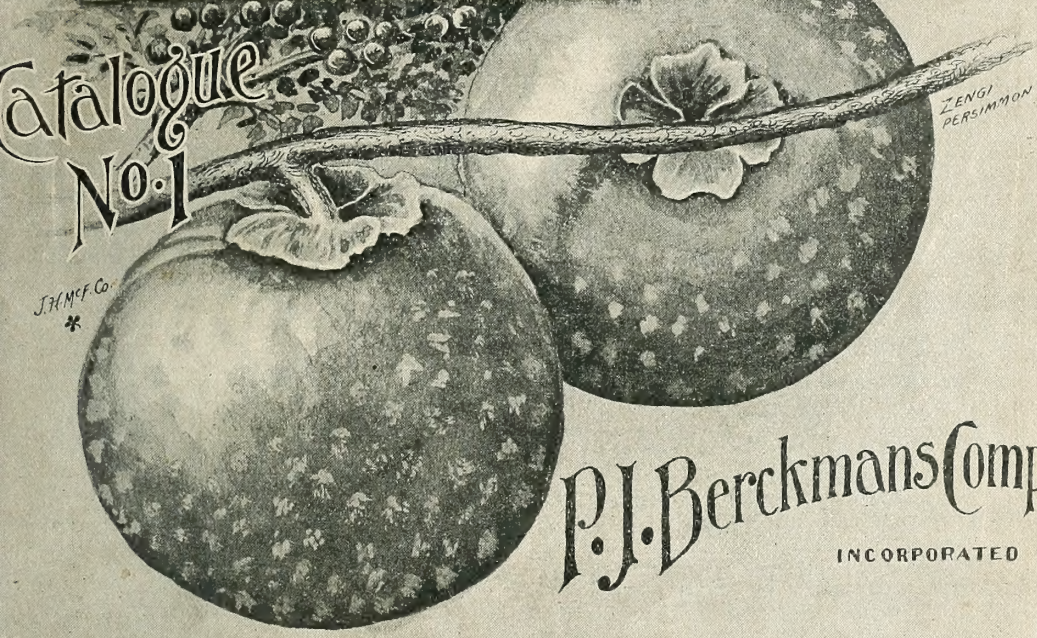
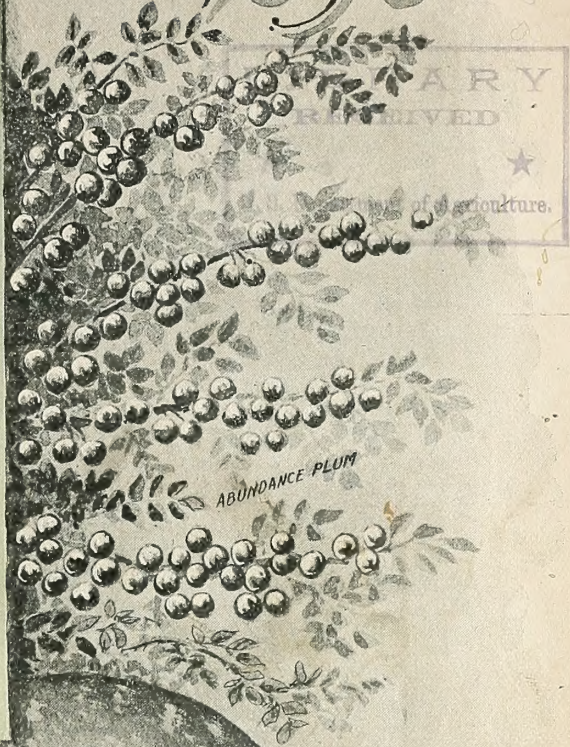
Fruitland Nurseries

ESTABLISHED
1856

AUGUSTA, GA.

Indexed

1898



Catalogue
No. 1

J.H. McF. Co.
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P.J. Berckmans Company
INCORPORATED

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, ETC.

To Our Patrons



WITH this edition of our **General Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., for 1898**, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm for many years past. We feel a legitimate pride in numbering among our regular patrons many persons whose names appeared upon our Order Book in 1857, and who have aided us with their faithful support in building up our present extensive horticultural establishment.

The following brief description of **FRUITLAND NURSERIES** may interest those not personally acquainted with us:

At the beginning of our business career, in 1857, the area then planted in Nursery stock covered less than 15 acres. Our venture was considered a hazardous experiment, because everything relating to Southern fruit culture was a problem which had to be solved by practical test. There was little of horticultural material here to draw upon, but from what did exist, we were satisfied that many fruits and plants from other portions of the world could be grown here with successful results. At large outlay of money, and under great difficulties, we began the formation of extensive collections of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. After the second year our test grounds contained upwards of 1,800 varieties of Fruits, 500 varieties of Foreign and Native Grapes, and more than 1,000 varieties of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses.

These experimental collections have been annually enlarged with the addition of new varieties of fruits and plants appearing in this and foreign countries; and while these additions have, during some years, been very numerous, still the number of varieties of fruits retained at this date is less than were planted during 1857 and 1858—all doubtful or undesirable sorts having been gradually eliminated.

Our facilities for testing innumerable varieties of fruits and plants enable us to recommend the fruits best adapted to the various sections and soils of this country, and we offer in this Catalogue such varieties as will give the best results. From the 15-acre Nursery area in 1857, our business has gradually increased, until upwards of 350 acres of land are now used for Nursery, besides extensive orchards.

The nurseries have been owned and conducted by P. J. Berckmans since 1857, but were incorporated on April 1, 1898, under the name of **P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY**, with **P. J. Berckmans, Sr.**, as President, and **Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr.**, as Secretary and Treasurer. *Directors*—**PROSPER J. BERCKMANS**, **LOUIS A. BERCKMANS**, **ROBERT C. BERCKMANS**, **PROSPER J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.**

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and **do not employ agents**, all our dealings being directly with purchasers.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad Street), and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state; thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, 250 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT

Now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant-houses, a large area of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants which, in our mild climate, do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of **Trees and Plants**, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and to Southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

CATALOGUES

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1.—**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE** of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2.—**SPRING CATALOGUE** of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3.—**WHOLESALE CATALOGUE** for Nurserymen and Dealers ONLY, issued in July.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations for specialties of Nurserymen.

Address

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY

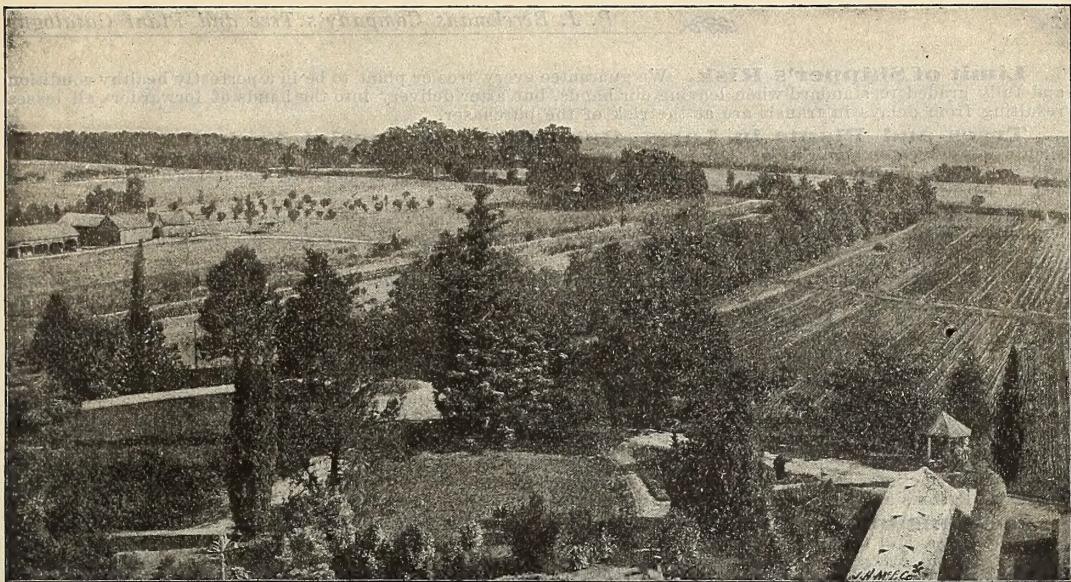
(Incorporated)

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Copyright, 1898

By P. J. Berckmans Company

Telegraphic and Cable address: **BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.**



VIEW IN CENTRAL PART OF FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

AUGUSTA · GEORGIA

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

Ordering. Write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself *Miss* or *Mrs.*, to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Order Early. Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We therefore solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at almost any time of the year; Strawberry plants from October to March.

Don't Wait Until Ground is Ready. While we desire to serve all our friends as promptly as possible after the reception of their orders, we beg to say to all who order late that we often have a large unfilled order list which must be filled first, that all orders must take their turn, and consequently some days may elapse before they can be reached.

Substitution. In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age, or style, or varieties cannot be supplied, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.* In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

Shipping Directions. Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the *articles are at the risk of the purchaser, after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.* Carriers' receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

Freight Rates on Application. By express, the rate now on plants or shrubbery is 25 per cent less than on merchandise.

Packing. Trees and plants for points within the United States are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances. Orders to the amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

Export Orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, boxes are charged for at from \$2 to \$4, according to size.

Terms and C. O. D. Orders. *Cash with the order*, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down, and balance before shipment, or C. O. D. C. O. D. orders (collect on delivery), by Express or Railroad Freight Lines, must invariably be accompanied with a remittance for half the amount of the order. Large orders, forwarded by ordinary freight lines, will be consigned to shipper's order, unless otherwise agreed upon.

The Express and Railroad Companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

Remittances. Preferred in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or, wherever convenient, by Postal or Express Money Orders.

Money sent through the mail is in all cases at sender's risk. When Postal or Express Money Orders can not be procured, send the Money by Express.

Enclosing Money. Count everything you put in your letter—check, money orders, stamps, or whatever shape it is in—and state fully what the amount is.



Limit of Shipper's Risk. We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery into the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of the purchaser.

Trees and Plants in Large Quantities and Special Varieties. Estimates for such will be given on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows: 50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50, at 10 rates; 400 at 1,000 rates; less than 400, at 100 rates.

Reserving Trees. Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season must in every instance be paid for in full at the time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

Club Orders. Many persons get up club orders in their communities and send in to secure reduced rates. We will be pleased to accept such orders, and will give special rates on application.

No Trees or Plants Sent by Mail. The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, in view of frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequately repaid by the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Attention to Customers. It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers shall be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the most careful personal supervision to see that they are carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

Errors. While exercising the utmost care in filling orders, usually doing more than we offer, accidental errors will sometimes occur in the press of business; prompt and satisfactory correction will be made when notified. Patrons are earnestly requested to keep copies of their orders for comparison.

Responsibility. We desire to be distinctly understood that we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and that our responsibility for any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the Nursery. We likewise disclaim any liability for failures arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniformly high standard of quality of our products, the results of a 41-years' business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.

Claims, if any, must be made within 5 days after receipt of trees, or they will not be entertained.

Replacing Trees. Some persons so neglect or so badly plant their trees as to cause their loss; still they believe that the Nurseryman should be responsible, and replace them. We desire to say that if our suggestions for planting, pruning and cultivating are followed, little or no loss will result. But we cannot be held responsible for unfavorable seasons or other causes beyond man's control, and the purchaser must take the same risk as we do in that respect. We guarantee trees to be healthy, fully up to grade, true to name, and carefully packed, but do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

All Orders are accepted upon the above conditions, and should stock be injured by frost or other casualties before the season of delivery, they are to be void.

Shipping Facilities. Our packing-houses cover an area of 4,300 square feet, and are supplied with every appliance tending to economize labor and reach as near perfection in packing as possible. Thoroughly trained men, many having been 25 years in our employ, are entrusted with this labor.

Augusta has eight trunk lines of railroad and their connections; other railroads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several lines of steamboats plying the Savannah River, afford us unsurpassed shipping facilities. The low rate of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies enables us to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most distant sections of the United States. At an additional cost of from 1½ to 2½ cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections of Texas, and at New Orleans, at from ½ to 1 cent above first cost.

Agents. We do not employ agents. Dealers purchasing trees from us must in every instance resell upon their own responsibility, and cannot use our name in their transactions.

Prices and Cost of Production. Few persons outside of those engaged in the Nursery pursuit are in a position to form a correct estimate of the cost of production of strictly first-class trees and plants; are seldom posted as to the various grades, only consider prices, and purchase what is offered at lowest quotations, regardless of the value of a tree or suitableness of a variety. Within the past few years the cost of labor and materials for producing stock have advanced from 20 to 40 per cent, while the prices of trees have declined at the same rate. First-class stock of every description is now so low as to scarcely leave a legitimate profit, because the enormous quantities of inferior trees thrown on the market have caused a depreciation in prices. We believe, therefore, that all discriminating purchasers will concede that the quotations in this Catalogue are exceedingly low for the quality of the products.

Our Nurseries are free from all scale insects. See Certificate of Inspection, on third page of cover.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Plans and specifications furnished for Parks, Cemeteries or Residence Grounds. We are prepared to take contracts for executing the work and for the supply of trees and plants. Correspondence solicited.

Our long experience in this branch of Horticulture, and intimate knowledge of the trees and plants best suited to the various sections of the Southern States, is a guarantee for the satisfactory execution of our contracts.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot.....	43,560	6 feet.....	1,210	12 feet.....	325	20 feet.....	110
2 feet.....	10,890	8 ".....	888	14 ".....	222	25 ".....	70
3 ".....	4,840	9 ".....	680	15 ".....	205	30 ".....	50
4 ".....	2,729	10 ".....	537	16 ".....	170	35 ".....	35
5 ".....	1,742		435	18 ".....	134	40 ".....	27

General Information for Planters

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton-seed and stable-manure compost well decomposed, or bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

SELECTION OF TREES

For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE

Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet high—leaving no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

AFTER-CULTURE

FOR GARDENS. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

FOR ORCHARDS. Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using 50 bushels of crushed cotton-seed or 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, or if the above fertilizers cannot be procured, use from 500 to 1,000 pounds of some good commercial manure, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Whenever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees and packing material in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

INSECTS

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES

Borer (*Saperda bivitata*). Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or Codlin Moth. Spray (for proportion, see under head of "Solutions") with Bordeaux mixture when buds begin to swell; second application before blossoms open; third application when blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites; fourth application when fruit is the size of peas, Bordeaux and arsenites; fifth and sixth applications, 10 to 14 days apart, with Bordeaux.

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis lanigera*). Wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*). Scrape the earth away and wash with soap suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (*Rynchænus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open with solution of Paris green. Use Bordeaux mixture when blossoms have fallen, ten days later Bordeaux with arsenites. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet; rig this on



INSECTS, continued.

wheels; if for a large orchard, leave a slit in the hopper so that the tree can come in between. Give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; the jarring will cause the insects to fall, and they can be dumped into a bucket of kerosene. This jarring must be attended to daily at first, then every two or three days, until no more insects are found. A period of from four to six weeks is required to catch all the bugs. This jarring must be done early in the morning, while the insect is torpid.

Borer (*Egeria exitiosa*). During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up the tree, forming a cone of 6 inches above the surface.

San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This is considered the most destructive scale insect known, and has made its appearance in some sections of the Northern and Middle states. It attacks also pear, apple, quince, cherry, English walnuts, raspberry, roses and euonymus. Following are the remedies suggested:

FOR WINTER WASH. Use 2 pounds of whale oil soap to 1 gallon of water; spray while solution is warm.

WHEN TREES ARE IN FOLIAGE. Spray with kerosene emulsion, 1 part of emulsion to 5 of water. Several treatments may be necessary to entirely destroy the scale.

Scale Insects. Several species have of late become quite numerous, and are destructive to deciduous fruit trees. Various washes have been used, but kerosene emulsion and whale oil soap have so far given the best results.

We would recommend every fruit-grower to procure the special bulletins issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or State Experiment Stations treating upon insect pests and remedies.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS.

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots, and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

GRAPE VINES.

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows, in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*). Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flee Beetle (*Halica chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cebidoides inaequalis*). London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES

Beetle (*Halica ignita*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

FUNGIOUS DISEASES

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, repeat latter application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs, to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rosette. This dreadful enemy to peach and plum trees has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the South, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced disastrous results to the peach-growing industry will occur. The disease appears in spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow

low and sickly appearance; are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning must be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive has so far been discovered. All wild plums near orchards should be destroyed, as the disease often first appears among these, and is thus rapidly carried to cultivated trees.

Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

SPRAYING

We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit-grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continuously stirred, in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum. 1 ounce of the "Buhach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix, and add sufficient quantity of water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 3 ounces to 1 barrel of water. If used upon peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple. Use same proportions as for Paris green, but, being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

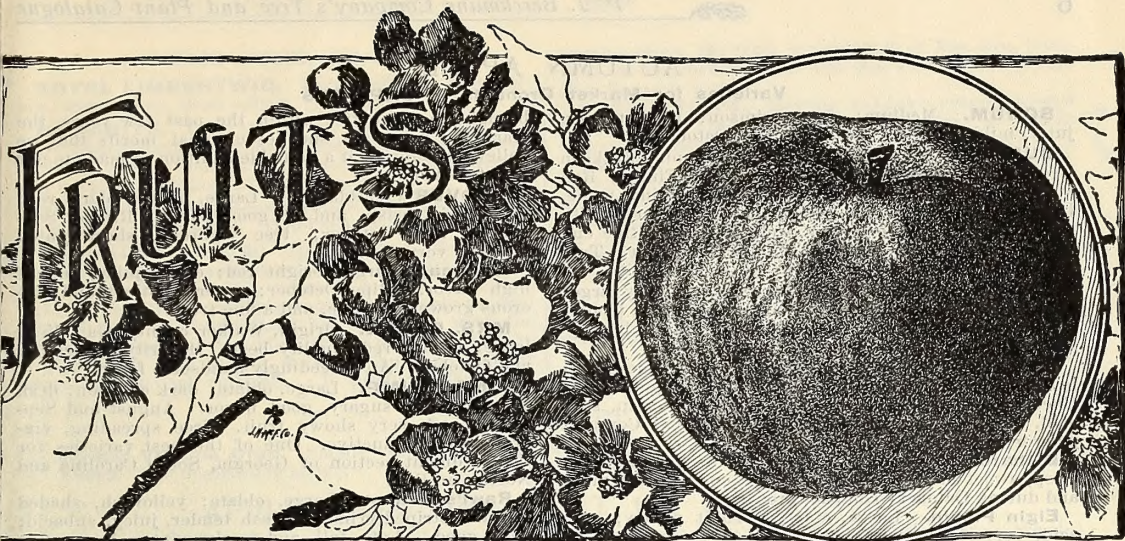
Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Ammonia Copper Carbonate (As recommended by the Delaware Experiment Station). Into a wooden pail pour 1 quart of the strongest ammonia (26° Baume), and to this add 2 gallons of water. Then add copper carbonate in successive quantities until a large portion remains undissolved. Stir vigorously for five minutes or more and then allow the undissolved copper to settle. Pour off the clear blue fluid cautiously and dilute 2 gallons of this with enough water to make one barrel. The undissolved copper in the above can be redissolved by adding more ammonia in the strength of 1 quart of strong ammonia to 2 gallons of water, adding more copper carbonate each time so as to keep an excess of the latter. Be sure that your strong ammonia has the strength of 26° Baume by sufficient guarantee. Discard all other formulas heretofore published for the preparation of this fungicide. They are misleading and unreliable. (For same purpose as Bordeaux mixture.)

Powders. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.



APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for *late fall and winter*. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well, when grown in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only *standards*, grown by either being budded or grafted upon *whole seedling stocks*. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have advocated planting whole seedling-propagated trees for forty years past, and hold to the same advice now.

PRICE OF TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem.....	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$8 00
Standard, two years old, well branched.....	15	1 50	12 00

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standards, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May, and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; exceedingly prolific and profitable.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large, oblate conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

CHEESE. Very large green, subacid; a good cooking Apple; prolific.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market Apple, but, like most yellow Apples, is soon bruised, and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; a very productive and beautiful tree.

Gravenstein. Large, striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium, red; very juicy, subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large, green; acid; good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August; very productive.

Jewett's Best. Large, flat or oblate; yellow, with red cheek; subacid, with a rich flavor; very good; tree good grower. End of July.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, with bright crimson stripes; crisp, juicy, subacid and highly flavored;

a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July; productive, and a thrifty grower.

Kansas Queen. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August; a very attractive variety.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

Nantahalee. Large; yellow; highly flavored. July 15.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

Pear, or Palmer. A native variety; resembles Rhodes' Orange, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary; quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy, and very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

Summer Golden Pippin. Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer Apple; extensively cultivated in western North Carolina. This resembles Keswick Codlin, and may prove a seedling of that old variety.

Summer Queen. Large; yellow, striped and clouded with red; aromatic, sugary, good. July.

Sweet Bough. Large, yellow; very sweet. Ripe end of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry. Large; yellow, mottled carmine; flesh yellow, subacid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.



AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). A famous North Carolina Apple. Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CARTER'S BLUE (Lady Fitzpatrick). Very large; green, washed dull brown-red with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September. Tree a vigorous grower.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese, etc.). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

Disharoon. Medium to large; yellowish and green; crisp, sweet and good flavor. Ripe end of September and during October; compact grower.

Eigin Pippin. Large, oblate; bright yellow; subacid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit. Ripe in August; tree a thrifty grower.

EQUINETEELE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, etc.). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November; tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green; subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich subacid; very good. October to December.

Haywood. Large, usually flat; yellow, covered with crimson, with darker cheek and stripes; flesh white, brittle, subacid; quality good. September and October. A seedling of Hoover. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.

HARGROVE. Originated in Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, October and November. Of the many scores of new varieties

brought to our notice within the past few years, the Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HOOVER (Wattaugah). Large, oblate; dark red; juicy, acid, crisp, and of good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower; very distinct.

Mamma. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, and of high flavor. Ripe October; a very distinct and vigorous grower; prolific, and a fine fruit.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Ga. Very large; orange red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Rawl's Jennet. Large, oblate; yellowish, shaded red and striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; very good. Late fall and early winter here; fine keeper in upper Georgia.

Red Bietigheimer. A German Apple, which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large; cream colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; good; very handsome. Valuable for mountain districts.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures June to September.

TAUNTON. Large, conical; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored; very acid in rich, clay soils, but in sandy loams it is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, open grower; requires close pruning.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary, and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October; very showy fruit.

Yopp's Favorite. Large, round, conical; greenish yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; excellent. September and October; compact grower; productive.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

BISMARCK. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Said to be enormously productive and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Not fruited with us so far.

Cannon Pearmain. Medium; greenish yellow, shaded red; subacid; good; a fine bearer and an excellent keeping Apple.

CHATTAHOOCHEE. Large; greenish, with a red cheek; subacid; very good. November to January.

Cullasaga. Large; dark red; crisp, sugary; in sandy soils it is apt to be too mealy. Ripens from November to January.

Etowah, or Cooper's Red. Doubtless a seedling of Shockley, which it resembles in shape, but more highly colored; flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored; quality good. November to March; a fine keeper.

HILEY'S EUREKA. Deep red; flesh white, vinous; quality best. December.

Horn (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat, or conical; here and further South dark crimson; further North green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in Novem-

ber, and has been kept until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Hockett's Sweet. Large; red, striped and dotted with darker red; flesh juicy, crisp, sweet; a very good fruit. October to November.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow; flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum (Carter, Gully). Medium; red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Maverack Sweet. Large, oblate; green, with dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary, and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripens October, and keeps well; tree a good grower.

Moultrie's. Large; very flat; green, with red stripes; crisp, juicy, subacid. October to January.

Nickajack. Very large; striped; subacid; good. An excellent variety in some sections; fails in others.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; tender, juicy, subacid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and a thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty but open grower.

WINTER APPLES, continued.

✓ **ROYAL LIMBERTWIG.** Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

✓ **SAUTA.** Large; greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

✓ **SHOCKLEY** (Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect; vigorous; exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and has been kept until the following August. Although this Apple can not be classed as of first quality, it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and

regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance, and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam.

✓ **STEVENSON'S.** Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red, but originated in Spaulding county, Georgia.

✓ **WINESAP.** Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good; a good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CIDER APPLES

✓ **Hewes' Virginia Crab.** Small; dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Yates. See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

✓ **Siberian Crabs.** These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty**, **Red**, and **Transcendent**.

APRICOTS

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and therefore a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are as follows: **Early Golden**, **Moorpark**, **St. Ambrose**, **Roman**, **Royal**.

CHERRIES

Price of Trees, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable farther South, but in the upper sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi it succeeds well. Trees are all grafted upon Mahaleb stocks. All ripen here from May to middle of June.

While the fruit is uncertain here, Cherry trees make an unusually fine growth, and we propagate a large stock of the latter for sections where this fruit is an assured crop.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Trees 5 to 6 feet. Fruit heart-shaped; flesh tender, sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

✓ **Black Tartarian.** Large; black; early.

✓ **Buttner's Yellow.** Clear yellow; early.

✓ **Cleveland Bigarreau.** Amber, shaded red.

✓ **Coe's Transparent.** Amber, and pale red.

✓ **Early Lamaurie.** Large; dark purple.

✓ **Governor Wood.** Large; light red.

✓ **Luelling.** Very large; black; very fine.

✓ **Noir de Schmidt.** Large; black.

✓ **Rockport.** Large; amber, red.

✓ **Werder's Early Black.** Black; early.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Trees 4 to 5 feet. Flesh usually acid or subacid; tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth, bearing quite young and abundantly.

✓ **Belle et Magnifique.** Bright red.

✓ **Belle de Choisy.** Bright red; of best quality.

✓ **Empress Eugenie.** Large; red; excellent. Tree of dwarf growth.

✓ **Early Richmond, or Kentish.** Deep red; valuable.

✓ **May Duke.** Dark red; a popular sort.

✓ **Olivet.** Large red; a valuable new sort; subacid.

✓ **Royal Duke.** Dark red.

FIGS

PRICE—One year old, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100; two years old, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in CAPITALS.

✓ **Angelique, or Early Lemon.** Small; greenish-yellow; early.

✓ **BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA.** Very large; violet; good and productive.

✓ **BLACK ISCHIA.** Medium; blue-black; good.

✓ **BROWN TURKEY.** Medium; brown; very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open field culture.

✓ **Blue Genoa.** Medium; bluish black.

✓ **CELESTIAL.** Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

✓ **GREEN ISCHIA.** Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

✓ **Lemon.** Large; yellow; sweet.

✓ **Madeleine.** Small white.

✓ **San Pedro.** Brownish yellow.

✓ **White Marseilles.** } Varieties recommended for drying. All produce large fruit.

✓ **White Nerii.** }

✓ **White Smyrna.** }

PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

We grow Pear trees mainly as standard. Standard trees are propagated upon seedling Pear trees.

We have upwards of 100,000 Pear trees in nursery. Trees are unusually large and healthy.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, very fine.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard, two years old	40	3 00	25 00

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne.) Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Beurre Cliffard. Medium; juicy. Middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; of very good quality; showy, and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting, very good; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Hardy (Beurre Hardy). Russet; melting, very good. August.

Henkell. Medium; yellow; very good. August.

Howell. Medium; very rich and juicy; a good bearer, and fine fruit; tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

Madeleine. Small; melting, sweet; very early. About June 5.

Osband's Summer. Small; very good. Beginning of July; fine grower.

Ott. Small; highly flavored; excellent grower; seedling of Seckel. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite. Small; very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia. Large; melting, very good. Middle of July.

Seckel. Small, but of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet; very good. Aug.

St. Michael Archangel. Large, melting, very good; beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

Stevens' Genesee. Large, round, melting; vigorous grower.

Tyson. Medium; deep yellow, crimson cheek; very good, vigorous grower. September.

Urbaniste. Large; buttery, very good; moderate grower.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good; a very attractive Pear, which is one of the earliest to ripen. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit. Can supply trees in large quantities.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting; sometimes a little astringent; fine tree, and regular bearer. September.

Beurre Bosc. Large, long, russety; melting, best quality. September. Tree of rather irregular growth.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting, sweet; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree of stout growth; best on standard. September and October.

Beurre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Easter. Large; melting, very good; good grower. Ripens in November, and can be kept until spring.

Beurre Langelier. Medium; juicy, vinous and good. October and November.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid; fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Doyenne Sieulle. Medium; very good; quite late.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored; tree a vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good Pears. Middle of August and September.

Hebe. Very large; rather coarse, juicy, and of fair quality; keeps well. Originated in South Carolina, and is supposed to be a seedling of Easter Beurre. Tree thrifty.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich; tree a remarkably fine grower; best on standard. September and October.

Onondaga. Large; melting and well flavored; tree vigorous. September.

Winter Nelis. Medium to large; buttery, juicy and good flavor; tree a slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

NEWER VARIETIES

Standard Trees

Bijou. Medium, oblong; clear yellow, with red cheek; melting; of good flavor; very good. August. A showy variety.

Beurre Perpetuel. Medium; yellow; melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; fruit of the first blooms ripens in August; of the last blooming in September.

Dr. Jules Guyot. Large; yellow; melting, very good. July.

Fertility. A promising summer Pear; of good quality.

Koonce. A large early Pear of good quality. 1-year old trees only.

La France. Resembles Duchesse d'Angouleme, but a month to six weeks later.

Lincoln. Large, and of good quality. Ripens in late fall.

PEARS, NEWER VARIETIES, continued

Lucy Duke. Medium; golden brown; very good. September to October. A cross of Winter Nelis and Bartlett.

Reine des Vergers. A prominent new fall variety.

Reliance (seedling of Van Mons' Ninth Genera-

tion). Medium; Bergamot-shaped; brown red with russet; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, high-flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

Triomphe de Vienne. A new French variety; of very large size and fine appearance; good quality. September and October.

ORIENTAL PEARS

This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to blight than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight in every section of this and other states testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more blight-proof than a grafted one.

All our trees are grafted upon either Japan or European seedling Pear stocks. We do not grow Le Conte or Kieffer Pear trees upon their own roots, or use the Le Conte as a stock, because of its deficiency in roots, which makes such trees undesirable in many soils.

PRICES OF TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, single stem	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard, two years old, heavily branched	30	2 50	20 00

Kieffer. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear, there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees, four years after planting, have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.

It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. As to its value as a market fruit, it commands on an average \$1 per bushel when shipped in an immature state, and is then only a second-class cooking fruit. If marketed after being house-ripened, \$3 per bushel has been realized, if sold in quantities. Our stock consists of upwards of 50,000 trees; last year we could not supply the immense demand. Early orders for large quantities are respectfully solicited.

Le Conte, or Chinese Pear. Supposed to be a cross between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very desirable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when 5 years old.

Carber. A seedling of China Sand. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here during August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A very thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality, but a little earlier.



FOUR-YEAR-OLD KIEFFER PEAR TREE.

Yield, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

From a photograph at Quiltand.

ORIENTAL PEARS FOR COOKING AND CANNING

These are enormously productive and valuable for the purposes stated.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Island. Medium, round, Bergamot shaped; very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October to December.

Mme. Von Siebold. Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old China Sand; flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality inferior for table

use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better. Prolific and a good grower.

Mikado. Medium, acute, pyriform; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.



EVERBEARING PEACH (about two-thirds natural size).
From a photograph taken by us from the original tree.

✓ EVERBEARING PEACH

Price of Trees, for delivery after November 15, 1898, one year, 50 cents each.

This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

1. **Its long continued bearing period.** The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time. Our two-year-old trees are fruiting this year.

2. **As the tree blossoms during a long period,** a complete failure of fruit has never happened since the original tree first began to bear, 8 years ago.

3. **The fruit is creamy white,** mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone, of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use, or small gardens. Where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as we have known the original tree for the past 4 years, and gathered the fruit in its various stages of development.

No discount on price, regardless of the size of trees or quantity ordered. No buds or grafts for sale.

PEACHES

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Purchaser's selection, first size, 4 feet and up	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Purchaser's selection, second size, 3 to 4 feet	10	1 00	8 00

We have an immense stock of healthy trees. Special prices given for large quantities or car-load lots.

A sandy loam is most suitable for the Peach; still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees, cut back to 3 feet. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the borer, see page 3. Plant trees 20 x 20 feet in ordinary soils, but increase distance in lands rich in plant food.

Peach trees should never be planted in newly cleared pine-wood lands. Such lands should be cultivated in corn or cotton for at least one year before planting in trees.

SELECT PEACHES FOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

Trees of most of the varieties on this list can be supplied in large quantities if ordered early

FREESTONES

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit. Trees may be planted 15x15 feet, as they are of medium growth. The following are either synonyms, or resemble Alexander closely: Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Briggs' May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Hynes' Surprise, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder, etc.

Berenice (China strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities, it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy, and an excellent shipper. As shown in cut, the skin peels at maturity. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after twenty years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; a standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late. Similar to the above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Early Louise. Large; very thin skin and delicate aroma. Maturity from June 8 to 15.

Early Rivers. Large to very large; pale, greenish white; flesh white, subacid, very vinous and juicy; of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

Early Tillotson. Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good; very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe June 20 to 25.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively for the supply of Northern and Western markets. Orchards containing from 25,000 to 80,000 trees of this variety alone are now planted in Georgia; this is sufficient evidence of its value.

Emma. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5. Follows Elberta; an excellent market sort.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John (May Beauty). Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet, and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

Greensboro. Origin, N. C. A new variety, which has been extensively grown in North Carolina, and is claimed to be earlier and larger than Alexander.

Hale's Early. Above medium; white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5 to 10, and continues until the 24th to the 30th. In some localities this variety is predisposed to decay, and is therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proved to be free from decay. Wherever it is successful it has given large profits.

Lady Ingold. Resembles Early Crawford, but of better quality, and a few days earlier; superior for canning.

Mathews' Beauty. A large, yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper. Beginning of August.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, subacid, and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 25, or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety.

Oldmixon. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, vinous, and excellent. Follows Mountain Rose, or end of July.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle

of September. Originated by Antoine Piquet, Esq., Belair, Ga. First trees disseminated by us in 1860. This seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, and after thirty-five years' test is considered one of the most profitable late yellow Peaches South and West.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15.

Robert (Rareripe strain). Large; creamy white, and crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy, and vinous; quality best. Freestone. Middle of August, and follows Stump the World.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehanna. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

Sneed (Bowers, Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, vinous, and adheres slightly to the stone; quality very good, of Chinese strain. This Peach has been cultivated in Tennessee and Mississippi for several years past, and proved re-



BERENICE PEACH.

markably free from decay. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, the crop being usually marketed when Alexander is well colored, its period of maturity, at Augusta, for the past 4 years, being on an average 6 to 8 days before Alexander. Tree of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage. We offer a very large stock of trees.

Triumph. Above medium; skin downy, dark orange yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting, and slightly subacid; quality good. Maturity with Alexander. The great value of this Peach for shipping purposes is its yellow color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest yellow Peach so far known, and has brought very high prices.

Thurber. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

Wonderful. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow; firm; good. End of August. Good for late marketing. Of the "Smock" strain, of which it may be said to be a large sub-variety.



SELECT PEACHES FOR FAMILY ORCHARDS OR HOME MARKETS

Trees of varieties in this list can be supplied in moderate quantities.

FREESTONES

✓ **Amelia** (Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, etc.). Very large, conical; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but excellent for home consumption. July 1 to 10.

Bilyeu's Late. Large; white, with blush cheek. End of August to September.

Columbia (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August. Reproduces from the stone with slight variations.

Cora. Above medium; white, with a pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy and well flavored. Middle to end of September.

Dr. Berckmans. One of the last series of pedigree seedling Peaches of the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1880. During the past 14 years it has sustained the excellent qualities which we noted at its first season of fruiting, and is worthy of being dedicated to its originator. It is a seedling of a seedling of

Chinese Cling. Size large; creamy white, a blush cheek and crimson mottlings at base; flesh white, slightly red near the stone, melting, juicy, vinous, and of the highest flavor. It surpasses any of the varieties of same parentage maturing at the same season. Maturity middle to end of July, and immediately follows Thurber, of which it is a fit companion.

Ford. A large white-fleshed Chinese Free. Ripens immediately after Alexander, or beginning of June.

✓ **Pallas** (seedling from Honey). This is the only seedling out of many hundreds of the Honey Peach which has varied from its parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10; blooms two or three weeks later than the Honey, and is, therefore, more successful.

Red River. An improvement on Early Louise; of best quality and a better carrier. Flesh white, juicy, fine grained, vinous, and pleasant aroma. June 5 to 10.

CLINGSTONES

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet; very good. Middle of October.

Annie Wylie. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and best quality. Maturity September 1 to 10.

Darby. Large, round; skin creamy white, with pale white blush on one side; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet, and of good aroma; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of October.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning.

Flewellen. Medium; dark red and darker stripes; flesh white, with red streaks, juicy, vinous; very good. Middle of July. This is an early Indian clingstone.

General Lee. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10. Improved Chinese Cling.

Georgia Cling. Medium; white, with red cheek; juicy, sweet, very good. End of July.

Goode's October. Large; skin white, washed and veined pale red; flesh white with red veins, juicy, vinous and well flavored; of the Indian type. Beginning of October.

✓ **Heath Late White** (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Raay Peach, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet, and good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September. There are numberless local names for this Peach, which reproduces itself from the seed with but slight variations.

✓ **Indian Blood**. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Juno (China and Picquet strains). Very large; deep yellow, mottled orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

✓ **Oldmixon** (Congress Cling). Large, oblong; creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pine Apple. (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.). Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin is golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, excellent quality; reproduces itself from the seed with slight variations. Middle of August.

Plant. Very large; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. July 25 to August 10. An improved Orange Cling.

Ringgold. A form of Heath Cling, but larger and a little later.

Stinson's October. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. An excellent very late Peach. Middle of October.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

Sylphide. Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later, or middle of August.

Tinley's October. Medium; white, with a wash of red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

Tuskena. Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh subacid, vinous, good. Ripens end of June.

SPRAYING PEACH TREES has been found to be most satisfactory and useful in restraining several fungous diseases. We, therefore, heartily recommend our friends to inform themselves on this important subject, and suggest a reference to Lodeman's *Spraying of Plants*. This volume gives not only a history of spraying, but the fullest directions. It will be sent upon receipt of the price, \$1.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES

15 cents each

Chrysanthemum. An accidental seedling; originated in South Carolina. Flowers light rose; double, outer petals broad, center petals beautifully quilled like a Chrysanthemum.

Crimson. } Flowers large, very double and beautiful in early spring.
Pink. }
White. }

Italian Dwarf. Grows 5 feet high; makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large and green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of August.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

NECTARINES

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

Goosa. Very large; red; flesh white; a new seedling from upper Georgia.

Early Violet. White, with blush cheek.

Elruge. Red, mottled darker.

Pitmaston Orange. Orange-yellow.

Golden Cling. Medium; yellow; good; cling.

New White. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

Stanwix. Green, with violet cheek; juicy, sweet and very good.

Victoria. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

PLUMS

Native Varieties

Prices, one year old, very fine, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

All our trees are grafted upon Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta, from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September.

DeCaradeuc. Medium, round; yellow, with brown-red cheek; juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. Beginning of June. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and a European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit;

prolific bearer. Most profitable for early shipments. We grow this variety very extensively, as it is the leading market sort of its season. Can supply trees by the thousand.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets, and they will be found very profitable if properly grown.

EUROPEAN TYPE (Prunus Domestica)

One year old trees, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

This type is successful only in a few sections, and can not, therefore, be recommended for general cultivation. The best results have usually been where trees are planted in a poultry yard or near dwellings, where the ground, although regularly supplied with plant food from either the poultry droppings or kitchen slops, is left undisturbed. All varieties are subject to attacks of the curculio, and should be carefully sprayed. Trees are also often affected by a disease known as **Black Knot**. All branches showing this disease should be cut off and burned. By following these suggestions a large crop of excellent fruit will often follow.

Blue Damson. A well known and desirable old variety, which succeeds almost anywhere. Fruit medium; purple, covered with thick bloom. Flesh juicy, rather tart; a valuable cooking Plum. August. Of this type we grow several sub-varieties, such as **French Damson**, **Free Damson**, etc.

Clyman. A California seedling, where it is much esteemed for its early maturity, good size and excellent quality. Large; reddish purple; firm; very good; freestone; an excellent shipper and enormous bearer. Maturity middle of June.

Giant Prune. Originated by Luther Burbank. Very large; purple; very good.

Imperial Gage. Large to very large; an excellent and showy fruit. End of July.

Shipper's Pride. Large, round; dark purple; flesh firm; of the Damson type, and valuable for its shipping qualities in sections where the European type is successful.

✓ **Stark Green Gage.** A seedling of the Missouri Green Gage, which it resembles, but larger and more productive; of not quite so high quality.

✓ **Persian Purple-leaved Plum, or Prunus Pissardii.** Fruit medium, dark purple; flesh deep red, juicy, subacid. Ripens here end of May. A good cooking fruit. Foliage deep purplish red, retained throughout our warmest weather and until midwinter. Its great value is as an ornamental tree. (*Prunus Myrobolana* type.)



JAPANESE PLUMS

(*Prunus Triflora* of Botanists; *Prunus Japonica* of Pomologists.)

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern states, they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited 20 varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices, received under similar names, contain the same varieties.

As with the Persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their Plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own Pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and to avoid the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names, under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American nurserymen, have been adopted.

These Plums are not curculio proof, and fruit must be sprayed, as suggested on page 5.

Distances for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way. All are budded on Marianna stock, unless noted.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE SPECIALLY QUOTED.

One year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.



ABUNDANCE PLUM.
From a photograph at Fruitland.

HATTANKIO GROUP

As the varieties of this group appear to be less hardy in the Northern states, we would recommend these for sections below the 34th degree of north latitude.

Georgeson, or Hattankio No. 1. Usually round, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, and of gage flavor; clingstone. July 1 to 10, or two weeks later than Kerr.

Kerr, or Hattankio No. 2. Variable in shape, usually pointed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the *Hattankio-Togari* (Togari means pointed): the round form is sometimes called *Hattankio-Maru* (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 26. Very prolific, and an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey. This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart shape; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich, and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Experiments resulted in yielding $19\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of dried fruit to 100 pounds of fresh fruit. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Fruit often decays where trees are kept cultivated after the middle of June, but this is less apparent where trees are planted upon clayey soils, or where the surface is left undisturbed a month or six weeks before maturity.

SMOMO GROUP

This type seems to belong to the hardier or Northern group, and has given as good results in Northern and Western states as at the South.

Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow ground, heavily washed purplish carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle states. Carries well to distant markets.

After fruiting this variety very extensively for twelve years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.



BURBANK PLUM, THREE YEARS OLD.

Yield, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. From photograph at Fruitland.

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

✓ **Berckmans, or Sweet Botan.** Large, obtusely conical; green, nearly covered with dull purple; flesh firm, yellowish, somewhat coarse, and of good quality; freestone. Ripens from June 15 to July 15; very productive.

✓ **Burbank.** In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern states.

✓ **Chabot.** Two and one-half inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is identical with **Bailey** of several growers.

✓ **Douglass** (Synonyms: Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytan-Kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 15 to 25. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

✓ **Maru.** Of medium size, slightly pointed; light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, subacid; nearly freestone; second quality, but showy. Maturity end of June. Not desirable for the South, but in Western states it is said to be hardier in bud than any other Japanese Plum tested, and bore a crop when all other varieties were killed in bud.

✓ **Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum).** Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

✓ **Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit.** One and three-fourths by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end

of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety. A good keeper, and has brought high prices.

✓ **Willard.** Medium; skin dark red; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, and of good quality; ripens a few days before Abundance.

UCHI-BENI, or BENI-SMOMO GROUP,
or RED-FLESHED

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties of this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern states.

We have several other varieties of this group, but they are of questionable value, after many years of fruiting in our trial orchards.

NEWER JAPANESE CROSS-BRED PLUMS

Hale. Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; slightly subacid, with delicious peachy flavor; cling. Ripens during August. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated by Luther Burbank, who values it for its excellent quality and late ripening, when good fruit is scarce.

Wickson. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value this new Plum held with its originator.

Mr. Burbank introduced this variety to the Nursery trade in the winter of 1895, and we secured a quantity of grafting wood, from which our present stock of trees is grown. Our 2-year old trees yielded a large crop of fruit this year. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best.

✓ PRUNUS SIMONI

(Simon's Chinese Apricot Plum)

A remarkable fruit indeed. This was introduced 25 years ago from China. The tree is of an attractive, erect and compact habit; flowers very small; fruit large, bright red, flattened, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad by $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches through, much resembling a tomato; flesh yellow, fine-grained, and exceedingly firm; juicy, acid, and combining the most remarkable flavors of pear, apple, pineapple and muskmelon; quality best. Begins to ripen June 15, and lasts until July 15. A shy bearer. Not desirable as an orchard fruit.



WICKSON PLUM.

From photograph at Fruitland.



JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

After having fruited many varieties for the past 17 consecutive years, the question as to the value of this fruit for the cotton growing belt of the Southern states is satisfactorily settled. In the middle sections of Georgia, South Carolina and other Southern states the trees are perfectly hardy, and instances are given of their hardiness in southern New Jersey. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees, as well as their wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one-year-old trees planted in spring produce a crop of from 20 to 50 well-developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of the fruit when fully set in May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the trees. The fruit is usually of a bright orange-red or light vermilion color; the shape varies from a perfectly flat one, resembling a large, smooth tomato, to sharply pointed forms. The flesh varies also in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these varieties it remains solid and quite astringent until November and December, but becomes soft after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost, the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in Japanese.

All our trees are grafted upon seedling stocks of our native type. They are exceedingly well-rooted, and in every way far superior to the imported trees, which are usually deficient in roots. Seedlings seldom give good results, as but a small proportion prove to have perfect flowers, the majority being male, and thus barren.

Many of our two-year-old nursery trees are bearing a heavy crop of fruit. The growth varies as to varieties. Some assume a dwarf habit when 2 years old, and seldom grow beyond 6 or 8 feet high; others attain a growth of 4 to 6 feet at one year from graft. The best soil is a clay loam, or gravelly and not retentive of moisture. The tree fails in wet lands. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart each way.

PRICE OF TREES

One year grafts, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10

Among, or Yemon (name of a Japanese ornament). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange red and sometimes yellowish red; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, 6 ounces, and occasionally a specimen weighing 16 ounces is produced. Very sweet; flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft. Maturity September to end of November. Tree of moderate height.

Hiyakume (weight 100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-nashi, or Seedless; etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch.

Flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height; apt to be of dwarf growth.



JAPANESE PERSIMMON, TSURU-NO-KO.
Three years old, from a photograph at Fruitland.



JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, continued

Hachiya (Beehive in Japanese.—Synonyms: Costata Imperial, Yomato, etc.). Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed; $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches; average weight 5 oz.; flesh deep orange-red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Kurokume (this may possibly be *Goshiyohira*, or Palace Persimmon). Very large, round, somewhat flattened; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late; flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Miyo-tan (*Mazelli*). Round or slightly oblong; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep brown-red, but bright red or half brown specimens are often

produced upon the same tree, the result of cross-fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and become so as early as October 1.

Tsuro-no-ko (Stork Egg; *Mino kaki*, Persimmon from Mino, a locality). Large, oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact and a vigorous grower.

Zenji, or Zingi (Names of Japanese villages). Small, $1\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 inches; weight 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with darker spots, very sweet. Edible as early as the middle of September, while still solid, and lasts throughout October.

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Prices of Trees: One year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.



AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache. A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate, sweet flavor. Highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South,

but are more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS

American. Seedling trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Large Spanish. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size commands a ready sale.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.

WALNUTS OR MADEIRA NUTS

Price, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

All our trees are grown from seed. Some varieties are imported from France, from reliable growers, others are grown from nuts produced in our own orchards. The varieties as offered, although seedlings, usually come true, or with slight variations. Grafted trees are always scarce and high-priced, owing to the difficulty of this method of propagation. The

best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

Chaberte. Nuts oval, medium; very prolific; blooms late.

Thin-Shelled. Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time. We grow this variety very extensively, and can supply trees 2 to 3 feet at \$15 per 100.



THIN-SHELLED WALNUT.

WALNUT, EARLY-BEARING OR PRÆPARTURIENSIS

Prices: One year old, 10 to 12 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$18 per 100.

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old; nuts are of good quality, and mature early in fall. We have trees now 15 years old, which at eight years old yielded 1 bushel of nuts, and at twelve years produced $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. They have failed but twice to yield a crop during the past ten years. Trees are all grown from seed produced in our grounds, and judging from many years' experience, we can say that they usually come true from seed.



EARLY BEARING - WALNUT.



JAPAN WALNUTS (*Juglans Sieboldiana*)

One year old trees, grown from Georgia-raised seed, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Nuts are produced in clusters. Shell very thick; kernel sweet. Tree is very attractive, with large foliage. Our trees, when 5 years old, bore the first crop of fruit produced South. The value of the nut commercially, compared with Pecans, has yet to be decided. As an ornamental tree it is very desirable.

BLACK WALNUT

Our Native Species

Trees 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$20 per 100.

The black walnut is planted for its timber possibilities in many localities in the way of reforestation. There have been many waste pieces of ground thus put into growth that will be found profitable; and the fruit also affords a source of income before the timber is available.

FILBERTS

Two-year-old plants, trained to single stem, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100, unless noted; three-year-old plants, trained to single stem, 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10, unless noted.

Of easy culture. They are of bushy habit of growth. Dry, ordinary soil is suitable. Require but little space to grow, but suckers must be removed as they appear.

Common White. This is perhaps the most desirable; nut oblong; very sweet

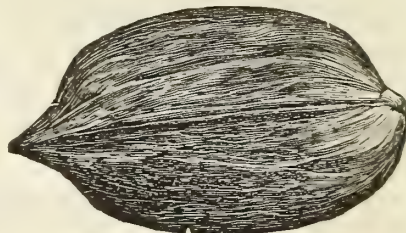
Purple-leaved. Leaves and fruit purple. 30 cents each. Plants of this variety all bushy.

PECANS

Prices of trees: Extra large Louisiana Paper-shell, grown from nuts averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound. Two years, 12 to 15 inches high, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100; two years, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$12 per 100.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and large income after they

attain the bearing age, which is at 8 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, and thus the variation being small, we offer only seedling trees grown from the largest Paper-Shell nuts obtainable in Louisiana. These vary in number from 50 to 60 nuts to the pound, and retail at from 50 cents to \$1 per pound, extra sizes sometimes commanding \$1.50 per



PAPER-SHELLED PECAN.

pound. The small hard-shelled nuts can be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Pecan trees are found growing in rich alluvial soils from Texas to Illinois, and are, therefore, hardy throughout the Middle states. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in nursery 1 to 2 years before planting in orchard. It is claimed that whenever the tap root is cut in transplanting the tree never bears fruit. A more ridiculous assertion was never made, as it is contrary to all past experience, and the fact that most of the thousands of bearing Pecan trees have had their tap roots sometimes reduced to a few inches in length. Four and 5-year-old trees seldom survive transplanting if their tap root has not been reduced when one year old seedlings in nursery rows. Lateral roots are produced, and trees thus treated seldom fail in transplanting. But as the price of trees increases with age, and one or two year seedlings cost less, and transplant readily, we advise securing the latter sizes, and if the tap root is too long to suit the depth of the hole it can be reduced without endangering the future fruitfulness of the tree. Plant trees from 30 to 40 feet apart.

QUINCES

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10. All grafted unless noted.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; thrifty grower; on bare roots.

Apple, or Orange. Large, round; much esteemed for preserving.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.

Champion. Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Meech. Not fruited here, but has a good record where tried; fruit large.

NOTE.—Quince trees need little pruning besides removing the dead wood from time to time, as required. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrives equally as well in good light soils.

We recommend the following Books to all progressive fruit-growers. They will be mailed, postage paid, upon receipt of price:

The Spraying of Plants. A Succinct Account of the History, Principles and Practice of the Application of Liquid and Powders to Plants for the Purpose of Destroying Insects and Fungi. By E. G. LODEMAN, late Instructor in Horticulture in the Cornell University. 399 pages, 92 illustrations. Gives definite and thorough directions for this important work, as well as history of spraying in all its modifications—indeed, the work is an exhaustive one on the subject. \$1.

The Principles of Fruit-growing. By PROFESSOR L. H. BAILEY, of the Cornell University. 508 pages; illustrated. A masterly book, presenting a full account of all fruit-growing work. \$1.25.

The Nut Culturist. By ANDREW S. FULLER. A superior work on this live subject. 289 pages, 107 illustrations. \$1.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN
RASPBERRY

SMALL FRUITS

RASPBERRIES

Price, 50 cents per 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000

Cultural Directions

Upright Growing Varieties, or Red. The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row, or 5 feet apart each way. In July, after the crop is harvested, remove all the canes which have produced fruit, and cut back the new canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. During winter give liberal manuring and good working.

GREGG.
(Average size.)

Caps. Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. Remove the old canes entirely.

For Garden Culture. Plant the red varieties 4 feet apart, and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used, otherwise omitted. Large yield of fruit can be expected only if the plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal, or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during winter or early spring.

Plants cannot be supplied before November 15.

✓ **Cuthbert.** After several years' trial, this proves, perhaps, the best and most reliable of all the red-fruited varieties. Its introduction has made Raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern states where this product has been unreliable. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

CUTHBERT.
(Average size.)

✓ **Golden Queen.** Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

✓ **Gregg.** The largest of the blackcaps. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom; ripens a week before the Cuthbert.

✓ **Shaffer.** Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market berry. Berry large and good, but of an unattractive reddish color; prolific and hardy. Of the cap class; ripens late. Plants stand our driest summers without losing vigor or productiveness.

BLACKBERRIES

Root-Cutting Plants, 50 cents per 10, \$2 per 100

As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during fall and winter, and with Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring and summer.

CULTURE.—The same as for Red Raspberry.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Medium, long; very sweet. Ripens two weeks before Wilson's, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop. \$10 per 1,000.

EARLY HARVEST.
(One-half size.)

✓ **Minnesota.** Large, oblong, and of good quality; a very profuse bearer, and canes exceedingly vigorous.

✓ **Ohmer.** A very large and good berry; ripens very late and very prolific. 50 cts. per 10.

✓ **Wilson's Early.** Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May. \$10 per 1,000.

DEWBERRIES

As these are of a recumbent habit, with long, slender canes, they should be trained upon a wire or slat trellis.

✓ **Austin's Improved.** A new variety from Texas, which we have found to be here an exceedingly valuable one. Fruit very large; subacid, vinous, of second quality, but as it ripens from 8 to 10 days ahead of any other variety, and the yield of fruit is profuse, we consider it a profitable market sort. Canes healthy, and stands our driest summers. 50 cts. per 10.

WILSON'S EARLY
(Average size.)



STRAWBERRIES

Cultural Directions

A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet or arid may be made to yield large crops.

For Field Culture, use from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well plowed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. A top dressing of hard wood ashes or bone meal should be applied during February. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre.

For Family Use, the plants can be cultivated in hills, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plow deep before planting. Well decomposed stable manure will make a luxuriant plant growth, but to induce a large yield of fruit, a liberal supply of potash must be added. Either hard wood ashes (20 to 40 bushels), muriate of potash (300 pounds), or ground bone (500 pounds) per acre will return a good profit. Put a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants as soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter, and fork it in during March. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring, and cut off the runners as fast as they appear. This will increase the size of the plants, and from these large stools or bushes a crop of fine berries may be expected.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils.

Mulching. After a thorough working of the soil early in the spring, the ground may be covered with a coat of straw or leaves; let this remain during the fruiting period, then remove, and keep the beds well worked and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

Sex of Blossoms. The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed *Staminate*, but some varieties destitute of stamens are imperfect and are termed *Pistillate*. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect-flowering sorts, otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, and so on. **Hoffman, Michel and Wilson's Albany** are good pollenizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

Ordering Plants. We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until early in November, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

Leading market varieties in **CAPITALS.**

Varieties marked (S.) are *Staminate*, or with perfect blossoms.

Those marked (P.) are *Pistillate*, or with imperfect blossoms.

BESSIE. (S.) Large, crimson, firm; excellent flavor; resembles Sharpless; plant very vigorous. 50c. per 100.

BEVERLY. (S.) Large, irregular in shape; deep red, colors evenly; quality very good; foliage healthy; a fancy market sort. 50 cts. per 100.

Big Bob. (S.) Very large; deep red, somewhat irregular; sweet; best in rich, sandy land. 50 cts. per 100.

HOFFMAN. (S.) Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summer well. Origin Charleston, S. C. It is greatly superior to the Nunan as an early shipping berry, and is remarkably successful in the coast region. We can supply this variety in very large quantities. We consider this the most profitable early variety for this section. Matures two weeks in advance of Wilson's. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. (S.) Large, usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet, quality best; as early as the earliest and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy. 50 cts. per 100.

May King. (S.) Berry medium; bright scarlet,

firm; early and of best quality, but not very prolific. Requires high cultivation. 50 cts. per 100.

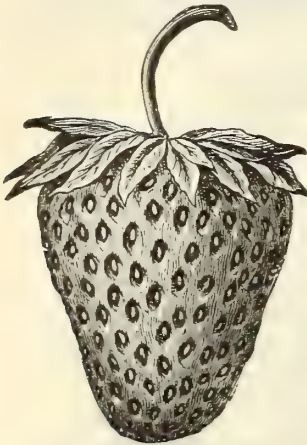
Meek's Early. (S.) medium, round; very dark crimson; high flavor; quality best; vigorous and healthy foliage; very early, and follows Michel; an excellent variety where extreme early ripening is desired. 50 cts. per 100.

Michel. (S.) Medium, regular and globular; colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific, and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy, plants robust. A valuable early variety for shipping. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Tubbs. (S.) Large; deep red; best quality; productive and healthy growth. This is considered as a rival of the Wilson's Albany, and may supersede this old standard variety. \$1 per 100.

Wilson's Albany. (S.) Large, always regular; high flavor, subacid; prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities. After 40 years' trial everywhere, it stands unsurpassed for market or family use. In 1857 we received 6 plants from Mr. Wilson, and the whole of our present stock is directly descended from these plants. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

NOTE.—We have 20 other varieties, of which the supply of plants is rather limited, owing to the disastrous drought of May and part of June last, and which can only be supplied in quantities of 100 plants each.



HOFFMAN.



MAY KING.



WILSON'S ALBANY.



MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ELÆAGNUS—JAPAN OLEASTER

(*Gumi Fruit of the Japanese*)

Pot Crown Plants, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Medium-sized shrubs, with leaves green above and silvery beneath. Flowers axillary, small, fragrant, produced in early spring, and followed by reddish colored berries, which are sprightly subacid, pleasant, and make a palatable sauce or jelly. The shrubs are very ornamental, with clean, silver-hued foliage, fragrant flowers, and yield a profusion of fruit. Plants do not transplant readily from open ground. We, therefore, offer all pot-grown.

Elæagnus Longipes (Long-stalked Oleaster). Nearly evergreen here; holds its foliage very late. Fruit matures early in May.

Elæagnus Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Evergreen. Fruit matures here in March.

ERYBOTRYA—JAPAN MEDLAR—LOQUAT

(*Biva of the Japanese*)

One year old plants (all pot-grown), \$1.25 per 10 \$10 per 100.

Trees of medium height, with long, glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white, in spikes, and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a Wild Goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April; not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This fruit is well adapted to the coast belt, and is being cultivated there with profitable results. The loss in transplanting plants grown in the open ground is always large; this is trifling when using pot-grown plants.

MEDLAR

(*European*)

Price, 25 cents each.

Low-growing trees, producing small brown-colored fruit, which must not be gathered until fall and house-ripened; when soft, is of a pleasant subacid flavor. Two varieties, **Common** and **Nottingham**.

MULBERRIES

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months. The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose.

Downing's. Fruit of a rich, subacid flavor; stands the winters of the Western and Middle states. Fruit lasts six weeks.

Stubbs. This is a form of the native red Mulberry, and was discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, some twenty-five years ago. Tree very vigorous, and with broad foliage. Fruit very large, from 1½ to 2 inches long, black, vinous, and of excellent quality; greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly two months. The annexed cut is a correct photograph, and shows its wonderful fertility.

OLIVES

Pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 25c. each.

Picholine. A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually; makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful. Olive trees begin to bear fruit at from 8 to 10 years of age, but should not be planted farther north than this section, where they are sometimes injured by excessive cold.



STUBBS MULBERRY.

From a photograph at Fruitland.

POMEGRANATES

Two year old plants, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Purple-seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

PAW-PAW

(*Asimina triloba*)

Custard Apple. A small tree, bearing an oblong fruit; yellow, with sweet pulp. Thrives best in rich soil. 25 cents each.



GRAPES

Native Varieties

We have in our test vineyards upwards of 100 native varieties, and have discarded fully as many more. There is too little difference between many sorts, or merit, to entitle them to further trial. Nothing but varieties that have stood severe test are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some twenty additional varieties.

Our stock consists of upward of 100,000 extra strong one and two year old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	\$1 00
100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	8 00

The prices quoted are for very strong and healthy vines. **Special quotations** will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large, dark red. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$6 per 100.

Brighton. Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market variety; vigorous. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and musky flavor. Failed to yield good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin but tenacious; light red; pulp, tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; little pulp and little foxiness; sweet,

very productive; ripens late, or about August 15 to 25. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

✓ **Elvira**. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions of Georgia and South Carolina. 10 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$3 per 100.

✓ **Ives**. Bunches very large; berries large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

✓ **Lindley** (Rogers' No. 9). Large, red; very good. 10 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.

✓ **Moore's Diamond**. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. For the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. It begins to ripen very early in July, and is so far the best very early white variety we have. Exceedingly prolific. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

✓ **Niagara**. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, \$4 per 100.

✓ **Worden**. Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger, and ripens a little earlier. Quality very good. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, OR VULPINA

(*Bullace, or Muscadine Type*)

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western states. Although the Scuppernong has been known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that the improved varieties of this type have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from 20 to 30 feet in the rows, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed. *All two years old, once transplanted.*

Flowers. Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries, which are dark black and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Scuppernong. Bunches seldom ever composed of more than eight or ten berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It is wonderfully prolific, and

is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good, sweet wine, resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. Scuppernong is an entirely reliable grape for planting in the Southern states. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma, and makes a superior red wine. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Grape Culturist. By ANDREW S. FULLER. A complete statement of the information necessary to success in grape growing. Fully illustrated. Sent on receipt of the price, \$1.50.

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

List reduced to desirable varieties only.

We will supply 10 shrubs, 10 varieties, our selection, for \$1 50
We will supply 100 shrubs, 50 varieties, our selection, for 10 00

ALTHEA FRUTEX (Rose of Sharon)

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. Double and single, 25 cts. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

Meehanii. Leaves variegated white; flowers large, lilac. Single, dwarf. A handsome plant. 25 cts.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Barberry)

A dwarf Japanese variety; small foliage, changing to red in fall. 25 cts.

CALICARPA AMERICANA FRUCTO-ALBO

This is a white-fruited form of the beautiful native shrub known as French Mulberry. The berries are produced in clusters, and are exceedingly showy from September until December. 25 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)

Præcox, or Chimonanthus fragrans. A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white; very early in spring; very fragrant. 25 cts.

Occidentalis, or Western. Flowers large, brick red. 25 cts.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS

(Hardy Shrubby Verbena)

A dwarf shrub, growing freely in any soil, and producing fragrant azure blue flowers in the greatest profusion from September until frost, and if grown in pots, keeps in bloom until midwinter. An excellent old plant. 25 cts.

CHAMÆCERASUS SEMPERVIRENS

(Upright Honeysuckle)

Medium-growing shrub, flowering profusely during March and April. Flowers light pink. 25 cts. each.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS (Flowering Willow)

Tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas, and which is well adapted to this climate. Leaves linear; flowers very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, and two yellow stripes in center of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continually throughout the summer. 25 cts.

Linearis alba. A new white-flowering variety lately discovered near Laredo, Texas. 25 cts.

Linearis lilacina. Tube white and lilac; lobes clear lilac, mottled and striped darker lilac; inside pure white, with two yellow stripes. 25 cts.

CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS

A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter. Blooms from July until frost. 25 cts.



ALTHEA MEEHANII.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Quince)

These are among the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers appearing before the leaves. Some varieties are of straggling growth, and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium sized fruit, which makes good jellies. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Candida. White.

Japonica. Red (type).

Umbellicata. Flowers pale flesh; produces an abundance of fruit.

Rosea fl. pl. Double pink.

Sanguinea fl. pl. Double crimson.

DEUTZIA

Crenata fl. pl. Double-flowering; an exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose. 25 cts.

Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles, and blooms early. 25 cts.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. 25 cts.

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS

A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 25 cts.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (Spiræa)

A tall and handsome shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, large and produced profusely. Blooms in April. 25 cts.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA (Golden Bell)

Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25 cts.



LAGERSTRÆMIA.

GENISTA ANDREANA

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers in long bunches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower and lateral petals with a crimson border. This plant is in full bloom during April, and is most attractive. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA

Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Section I.—Hortensis Group

(With Globose Heads.)

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Ramis pictis, or Red-branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white flowering variety of this group. Flowers last several weeks.

Mme. Von Siebold. A new Japanese variety with large heads of flowers.

Section II.—Japanese Group

(With Cymose or Flat Heads.)

Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Pale blue.

Section III.—Japanese Group

(With Heads in Panicles.)

Paniculata grandiflora. Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub.

LONICERA BELGICA (Belgian Honeysuckle)

Of bushy growth; flowers pink; profuse bloomer, excellent. 25 cts.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnswort)

Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25 cts. each.

Moserianum. (New.) Flowers very large, golden yellow and crimson anthers. Very free bloomer during summer.

Multiflorum. Very profuse bloomer.

LAGERSTRÆMIA (Crape Myrtle)

Indica alba. White; a desirable variety; blooms when 18 inches high. 25 cts.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson. 25 cts.

LILAC

See Syringa.

LYCIUM (Matrimony Vine)

Barbarum. A shrub with slender branches and small, purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange-red berries. 25 cts.

Chinense. Differs from above in stronger growth. 25 cts.

**LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM, or
CITRUS TRIFOLIATA**

A hardy variety of Lemon. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny, foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes this plant a showy garden feature. 25 cts.

MAAKIA AMURENSE

A new shrub from the north of Asia, resembling "Yellow Wood," or "Virgilia Lutea" in general characteristics; flowers white. 50 cts.



LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the rose family; flowers white, showy in April. 25 cts.

PHILADELPHUS (Syringa, or Mock Orange)

25 cents each.

Coronarius. White, fragrant.
Dianthiflorus. Semi-double.
Gordonii. White, large; blooms late.
Grandiflorus. Very large flowers.
Multiflora plena. Flowers white, double, fragrant.
Primulæflora. Flowers white, semi-double.
Rosæflorus pl. Double.
Souvenir de Billord. Very large flowers in racemes.

PUNICA GRANATUM (Pomegranate)

25 cents each.

Alba. Double white.
Legrelli, or Variegata. Double-flowering, variegated; very handsome.
Rubra. Double red.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS (Willow-leaved Pear)

Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery; very ornamental. Trees grafted on 3-foot stems. 50 cts. each.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES

A Japanese shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet, with single white flowers; profuse bloomer. 25 cents.

SPIRÆA

Very desirable shrubs, of medium or dwarf growth. 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS

Opulifolia aurea. Leaves golden yellow; flowers white.

Reevesii fl. pl. (Reeves' Double). Large, round clusters of double white flowers covering the whole plant.

Thunbergii. Dwarf, flowers white; very early in spring. This variety is suitable for a low hedge for cemetery lots. \$10 per 100.

Van Houtteii. Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS

Billardii. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbels, and variegated foliage.

Callosa alba. White, dwarf.

Callosa atrosanguinea. Very dark red.

Callosa macrophylla. Red.

Callosa superba. Pink.

Fortenaysi alba. Resembles Billardii, but with spikes of white flowers.

Revirescens. (New.) Light pink.

Semperflorens Rosea. Flowers in spikes; light rose.

SYMPHORICARPUS

25 cents each.

Glomerata Texana. A form of the Indian Currant, of more compact growth; berries larger.

Glomerata variegata. Leaves finely variegated.

Racemosa (Snowberry). Produces large, white berries, hanging on the plant throughout part of the winter.

SYRINGA (Lilac)

25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

Alphonse Lavallee. Blue, shaded violet.

Charles X. Reddish purple; best sort for forcing.
Common White.

De Crocels. Carmine-red while in bud; opens lilac.

Gloria rupella. Light red.

Rouge de Marly. Red.

Rubra major. Reddish lilac, large panicles.

Souvenir de L. Spath. Violet-scarlet.

Virginalis. Pure white.

NEW DOUBLE LILACS

All grafted plants at 25 cents each.

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming periods.

Lemoinei. Reddish purple.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Violet-purple.

Leon Simon. Bluish crimson.

Le Gaulois. Deep peach.

Lovanensis. Silvery pink.

Mme. Lemoine. White.

Mathieu de Dombasle. Reddish mauve.

Pyramidalis. Azure rose, carmine in bud.

Renoncule. Azure mauve.

SYRINGA JAPONICA (Japanese Lilac)

A new species from Japan, and found there in the northern islands. It grows to a tree of 15 to 20 feet in height. Flowers creamy white, in long thyrses, flowering during midsummer. 25 cts. each.

TAMARIX

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the Cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. 25 cts. each.

Gallica. Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Plumosa, or Japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, or CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA

(Yellow Wood)

A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare; flowers white in panicle racemes; produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM OPULUS (Snowball)

Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25 cts.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS (Chaste or Hemp Tree)

Grows 20 feet in height; forms a good shade tree; flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance.

Vitex albiflora. Flowers white. 25 cents.

WEIGELIA

Profuse blooming shrubs; very desirable. 25 cts. each.

Amabilis. Dark rose; blooms spring and fall.

Amabilis alba. Flowers white; turns pink soon after opening; blooms in spring and fall.

Candida. Pure white, excellent.

Mme. Couturier. Deep pink.

Rosea variegata. With variegated foliage; dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

Stelznerii. Dark red



WEIGELIA.



AVENUE OF TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES.

DECIDUOUS TREES

We carry in stock a large assortment of trees suitable for shade, streets, parks, avenues, etc. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

ACER (Maple)

Dasycarpum (White, or Silver Maple). A native species from the Northern states, but succeeding admirably South. One of our most desirable and rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green, and silvery white beneath; comparatively free from insect depredations. It attains a height of 40 to 50 feet.

Trees 5 to 6 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Trees 8 to 10 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Negundo, or **Negundo fraxinifolium** (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and irregular, spreading habit; foliage resembling the Ash. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). A European species, of compact and rapid growth; foliage deep green, shining; a most desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Saccharinum (Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

NOTE—These varieties are the most desirable of the genus. We have tried upwards of 20 other sorts, but all proved undesirable. The variegated-leaved varieties are beautiful in early spring, but soon lose their yellow and red markings, and usually drop their foliage in May. The **Japan Maples** seldom retain the exquisite colors of their foliage after May, and unless planted in a rich, moist and partly shaded situation, soon change to a dull green tint. These handsome small trees are undesirable for the middle sections of the Southern states, but give better results in the mountains of North Carolina.

CELTIS DAVIDIANA (Chinese Nettle Tree)

This is the *yenoki* of the Japanese gardens. A rapid growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage deep green and very smooth bark. A desirable shade tree which, after 15 years' trial in our grounds, has been entirely free from insect depredations. 50 cts.

FAGUS (Beech)

Purple-leaved. A conspicuous tree, with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to a dark purplish green in fall. It retains its dark tint better in the upper districts of the South. 50 cts.

FRAXINUS (Ash)

American White. A desirable native shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

European White. A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS

(Kentucky Coffee Tree)

A native tree of rapid and upright growth and feathery foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

HOVENIA DULCIS

A small Japanese tree with cordate leaves, with small white axillary flowers; the peduncles, which thicken after flowering, contain a sweet red pulp; hardy. 50c.

IDESIA POLYCARPA

A large and rapid-growing Japanese tree; foliage broad and handsome; valuable. 50 cts.

MAGNOLIAS

CHINESE VARIETIES

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear

Conspicua, or **Yulan** (Chinese White). Flowers pure white. \$1.50 to \$2.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Of bushy growth; flowers purple. 50 cts.

Soulangeana (Chinese Hybrid). Flowers white and purple; very fine. \$1.50 to \$2.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape. 50 cts.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, flowers white. 50 cts.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY, AT FRUITLAND.

MULBERRY

Teas' Weeping. A handsome weeping tree. Grafted plants, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS

A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers; very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts.

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING

Beautiful in early spring. Tree attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. 15 cts. each.

Chrysanthemum,	Double Pink,
Double Crimson,	Double White.

We also offer trees with 3 to 4 varieties budded upon one stem at 50 cts. each.

PHILODENDRON AMURENSE

(Chinese Cork Tree)

With pinnate foliage of great length, and thick, corky bark. 50 cts.

POPLAR, CAROLINA

A rapid-growing native shade tree. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS (Chinese Crab Apple)

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers. 20 cts.

PRUNUS PISSARDII

(Persian Purple-leaf Plum)

The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We can not too highly indorse it. 25 cts.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS (Soap Berry)

A native tree from the southern coast belt; of rapid growth, and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries, which are retained through the winter. 50 cts.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (Maiden-Hair Tree)

A rapid-growing tree, with curious fan-like foliage; erect habit; valuable for avenues and streets. Several sizes, from 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

SALIX (Willow)

Babylonica (Common Weeping). A valuable tree. 25 cts.

Annularis, or Ring-leaved. Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. 25 cts.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA (Japan Varnish)

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth; bark very smooth, leaves large. 50 cts.; 8 feet, \$1 each.

STILLINGIA SEBIFERA (Chinese Tallow Tree)

A medium-growing tree, hardy on the sea coast of South Carolina and Georgia, where it has become naturalized in a few restricted localities. Foliage distinct, leaves long-petioled, rhomboidal. Flowers in terminal spikes. Tallow is obtained from the seeds; the leaves are employed for dyeing black, and the wood is used for wood engraving. 25 cts.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. 1 year, 2-3 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; 2 years, 3-4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

WALNUT, BLACK

An excellent native shade tree. 25 and 50 cts. each.



SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA.



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

With but few exceptions, all the plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties.....\$4 00
100 Plants, our selection of 50 varieties.....25 00



BERBERIS JAPONICA AT FRUITLAND.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers. 25 to 50 cts.

ARDISIA CRENATA

A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is only hardy southward.

Rubra. With red berries, 50c.; without berries, 25c.
Alba. With white berries, 50 cts. each; without berries, 25 cts.

AUCUBA (Gold-Dust Tree)

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near male plants, they produce a profusion of red berries which make these plants very attractive; succeed best in a shady situation. 25 cts. each; 5 varieties, our selection, \$1.

Himalaica. Leaves green, sinuated.
Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.
Picta (female). Leaves broadly variegated.

BERBERIS

Fortunii (Fortune's Barberry). Foliage long, flowers yellow; a low-growing shrub. 25 and 50 cts.

Berberis Japonica. This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on a north side of a house; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 25 cts; large plants, 50 cts.

BUXUS (Tree Box)

25 cents to 50 cents, according to size

Communis. Common; one of the best for hedges.
Japonicum aureum. New Japan gold-leaved.
Pyramidalis aurea. Upright.

CLEYERA JAPONICA

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tea Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries which are retained all winter. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ELÆAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

We can not too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Frederici variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green; quite new. 50 cts.

Japonica macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated; clear green on upper side, silvery white on under side; a showy shrub. 50 cts.

Pungens variegata. Leaves margined white. 50 cts.

Pungens maculata. Leaves with broad yellow blotches. 50 cts.

Reflexa. Rapid-growing shrub, with long, flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant. 25 cts.

Simoni. Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth. 25 cts.

ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

Profuse blooming shrub; flowers white in umbells, produced during summer; a showy shrub. 50 cts.

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine)

All pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.



ELÆAGNUS PUNGENS MACULATA.
From photograph at Fruitland.

HELIANTHEMUM, or CISTUS ALGARVENSE (Rock or Sun Rose)

A fine, compact, evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs. 25 cts. each.

ILEX (Holly)

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and colorings of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits these, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in a garden. We offer ten varieties, all grafted and imported plants, 10 to 12 inches high, at 50 cts. each, or \$4 per 10.

ILEX DAHOON LIGUSTRINA

A handsome native shrub or small tree quite rare in its habitat on the coast. Leaves oblong; linear, shiny; produces an abundance of red berries which are retained during winter. Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

ILLICUM ANISATUM (Anise Tree)

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anise odor; fine ornamental tree. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

JASMINUM REEVESII

Shrub with fragrant yellow flowers. 25 cts. each.

LAURO-CERASUS (English Laurel)

Two years old, from open ground and pots, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful, broad, shiny foliage, of easy cultivation, and thriving in any ordinary good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Lauro-cerasus (English Laurel). Foliage broad, light green.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Colchica. Foliage dark green.

Camelliaefolia. Leaves recurved.

Microphyllus. Leaves narrow.

Rotundifolia. Leaves broad, round.

LAURO-CERASUS LUSITANICA (Portugal Laurel)

With narrow leaves and compact growth; a very desirable plant. All pot-grown, 3 years, 25 cts.

LAURUS NOBILIS (Laurel)

Apollo's, or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 25 and 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Amurens. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small; no finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks; for latter plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25 cts. each. [See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 33.]

Coreaccum volutum. Dwarf habit; leaves recurved. 25 cts.

Excelsum superbum. (New.) Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated and stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. 50 cts.

Ibota. New Japan Privet, with glossy, orange-like leaves. 25 cts.

Japonicum. Attains a height of 25 feet; foliage broad, glossy; berries purple-black. 25 and 50 cts.

Nepalensis (Nepaul). Dwarf habit; leaves more oval than Japonica; panicles of white flowers; berries purple-brown, long. 25 cts.

Ovalifolium. Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurens, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West as California Privet. 25c.

Variegatum. Foliage broad, variegated yellow. 25 cts.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

MAGNOLIAS

Grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown, 1 foot, 50 cts.; 2 feet, 75 cts. We can also supply plants from open ground. 12 inches, 25 cts.; 24 inches, 50 cts.; 36 inches, 75 cts. each. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground grown plants.

Grandiflora gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years, grafted plants, \$1; 1 year, 50 cts.

Magnolia fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts.; larger plants, from 50 to 75 cts. All pot-grown.

MESPILUS PYRACANTHA LALANDI (Cratægus)

A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing a great profusion of bright orange berries, which are retained during winter; a conspicuous plant. 25 cts.

METROSIDEROS SPECIOSA (Bottle Bush)

A handsome shrub; flowers scarlet, in crowded spikes; blooms more or less during the summer. Should be protected from cold winter winds. 25 cts.

OLEA FRAGRANS (Tea or Sweet Olive)

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant. In India and Europe it is hard to propagate, but we find less difficulty in growing it here, and doubtless can offer the largest stock in the United States. It is one of the most profitable winter-blooming plants. Several sizes, 25 and 50 cts. As an evidence of the popularity of this shrub, we keep in stock from 8,000 to 10,000 plants.

OSMANTHUS

Plants allied to *Olea Fragrans*, but with prickly toothed leaves.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved). Leaves dark green; grows 12 to 15 feet; flowers white, like *Olea Fragrans*, but produced upon old plants only. 25 and 50 cts.

Aquifolium aureum. Foliage mottled gold; of dwarfier growth than above. 50 cts.

Aquifolium argenteum. Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; a fine plant. 50 cts.



QUERCUS SUBER, CORK OAK, AT FRUITLAND.
Planted in 1860; height, 40 feet; diameter of trunk, 30 inches.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA

Dark glossy leaves; flowers white, in large heads; makes a showy, tall-growing shrub or medium-sized tree; blooms in spring. 25 and 50 cts.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming into fanciful shapes; flowers fragrant. 1 foot, 25 cts.

QUERCUS SUBER (Cork Oak)

A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not transplant successfully. We offer plants from 3-inch pots at 25 cts. each, or \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100. The Cork Oak being well adapted to the Southern states, can be planted with the certainty of the bark becoming a valuable product.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS (Butcher's Broom)

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. 25 cts.

SOPHORA SPECIOSA

A shrub, native of Texas. Leaves obovoid. Flowers purple, very fragrant. Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts.

TEEA BOHEA (Chinese Tea Plant)

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM

Odoratissimum. (Chinese.) Fragrant; broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25 cts.

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A popular white flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25 cts.

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the trailing arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth. 25 cts.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

PRICES OF HOME-GROWN PLANTS WITHOUT FLOWER BUDS:

COLORED VARIETIES ONLY—10 inches high, more or less branched, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10;
12 to 15 inches high, more or less branched, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

We have in stock upwards of 5,000 plants two years old. All are in thrifty condition, and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of 150 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. For open ground we can not too highly recommend the **semi-double** varieties, which produce a wealth of flowers, and are of vigorous habit. For conservatories the imbricated and ranunculæform varieties contain the most perfect flowers. Camellias are hardy in this section, but much further North they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For open ground. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold better results may be expected, and **always select home-grown plants of small size rather than large imported ones.** The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

For conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth they require an abundance of water and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessive cold weather, which would injure expanding buds. **Dropping** of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or from over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range in all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

Imported plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1, after which only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds. For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.

IMPORTED PLANTS

DOUBLE WHITE—12 inches high, \$1; 18 inches high, \$1.50; 20 to 24 inches high, \$2.

COLORED VARIETIES—12 inches high, \$1; 18 inches high, \$1.25; 20 to 24 inches high, \$1.50.

Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

RHODODENDRONS (Mountain Laurel)

IMPORTED PLANTS

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiense

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, as the type is indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mold. Never plant these in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer only grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; 25 varieties.

Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 yrs., with flower buds, \$1 to \$1.50 ea.; without buds, 75 cts. to \$1.

Ponticum (Seedlings). From Asia Minor. These can be grown more successfully further South than the Catawbiense class. Flowers vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; blooming size, \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.



AZALEA INDICA AT FRUITLAND.
Height, 6 feet; spread, 10 feet.

AZALEA INDICA

PRICES OF PLANTS, HOME GROWN, BUSHY.

6 to 8 inches high, with flower buds, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10; 10 to 12 inches high, with flower buds, 50 cents each, \$4 per 10.

Collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 6 to 8 inches, \$7.50; collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 10 to 12 inches, \$12.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in most healthy condition. Plant in March, if intended for open ground. For this purpose they are superior to imported plants. The latter class is intended for growing under glass and for forcing, but when planted in open ground they seldom thrive here.

The above engraving, from photograph taken at Fruitland Nurseries, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers, in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as the one illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather, and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and part leaf mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given. Plant in March, if intended for open ground.

IMPORTED PLANTS

These are well set with flower buds, and suited for pot culture.

Plants with crowns 6-8 inches in diameter.....50 cts. each.
Plants with crowns 10-12 inches in diameter.....75 cts. to \$1 each.



CLIMBERS

Price, except where noted, 25 cents each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.



BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA,
at Fruitland.

AKEBIA QUINATA (Five-leaved Akebia)

A Japanese climber, with reddish purple flowers in early spring.

AMPELOPSIS (Japan Ivy)

15 cents each.

Japonica. Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich, dark color. Stems die back in winter, and roots should be covered with straw during excessive cold weather.

BIGNONIA (Japan Trumpet Vine)

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Atrosanguinea. Dark, blood-red flowers.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit, and perfectly hardy. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

HEDERA (Ivy)

Algeriensis. With very large leaves. 15 cts.

Hibernica. Irish. 15 cts.

Conglomerata. New, with narrow leaves, and compact growth. 25 cts.

Aurantia. Leaves triangular and three-lobed; grayish green, with lighter shade; yellow berries. 15 cts.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the

varieties cultivated further North are of any value for this climate.

We can, however, supply fine, pot grown plants, of several varieties with variegated leaves, at 25 cts. each.

JASMINUM

Reevesii. Yellow.

Nudiflorum. Flowers yellow in early spring.

JASMINE, DOUBLE CAROLINA (Gelsemium)

A sub-variety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring, and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Aurea reticulata. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian). Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Heckrotti. Resembles Belgica, but with larger flowers.

MATSEA GLABRA, or MANETTIA

A rapid-growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion. The stems are killed every winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in the winter. 15 cts. each.

PASSIFLORA

Arc-en-Ciel. Flowers large; center white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower; an excellent plant.

Constance Elliott. Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Jasminoides (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25 cts.

Variegatum. With variegated leaves. 25 cts.

ROSES

Several varieties of Noisette. 25 cts. (See under head of "Roses.")

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES GRANDIFLORUM

(Potato Vine)

Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.

WISTARIA

Sinensis purpurea. A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple, pea-shaped flowers; a vigorous grower.

Sinensis alba. A white-flowered variety; beautiful.

Sinensis fl. pl. (Double Purple). A double variety; rather shy bloomer.

Frutescens magnifica. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue; blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.



AMOOR RIVER PRIVET HEDGE.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

ARBORVITÆ

Intermedia. Seedling of Chinese Golden, 10 to 12 inches, 3 years, once transplanted, \$1 per 10, \$4 per 50, \$8 per 100.

CAPE JASMINE

12 to 15 inches, from 4-inch pots, \$7.50 per 50, \$15 per 100; 3-inch pots, \$10 per 100.

CITRUS, or LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM (Japan Hardy Lemon)

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. It is hardy as far North as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart. One year old plants, 12 inches and up, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; two years old, bushy, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE

(Amoor River Privet)

Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet

(*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the Southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens, where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

POLYANTHA ROSES

These make very ornamental hedges of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost. \$5 per 50, \$10 per 100.

Clothilde Soupert. White, with rose center. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed.

Marie Favier. Pale rose, changing to white. Flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas, this is the most desirable for hedges, as it blooms most profusely from early spring until frost, and is hardy in the Northern states. (See photograph, on page 37).

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush. Flowers very small.

These Roses may be planted 2 feet apart.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern states, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collection of Biotas and Cupressinae, etc., comprises many new and valuable varieties.

Most of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas and Retinosporas, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with the roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6-inch pots, unless noted.....\$0 50 each.
10 plants, one selection of varieties.....4 00
Large specimens, from 8 to 10-inch pots and open ground\$1 to \$2 00 each.



BIOTA AUREA NANA. (Original Plant.)

ARBORVITÆ

ASIATIC SECTION

Plants from open ground.

Biota aurea. Golden; a beautiful, compact tree of golden hue; most desirable; a popular and well-known variety.

12 inches, 35 cents each, \$3 per 10.
24 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 per 10.

Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Biota aurea nana. A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. The original plant, now 10 years old, measures only 48 inches in height, and is perfect in every respect. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Biota aurea conspicua. Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts.

Biota aurea pyramidalis. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact, and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 12 feet in height, and is 10 years old. The three last described sub-varieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings, and are of transcendent value. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each.

Biota semper aurea. A beautiful variety, more golden than Aurea; it retains its bright golden hue longer. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Biota filiformis pendula. Weeping. A graceful tree with thread-like pendulous leaves. Fine grafted plants, 50 cts.

Biota Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet. Grafted plants, 12 inches high, 50 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

AMERICAN SECTION

Thuja ericoides. With heath-like foliage; very compact. Ultimate height, 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Thuja Lobbii. From California; rapid growth; deep green foliage; an excellent variety. Ultimate height, 25 to 30 feet. 50 cts.

Thuja globosa. Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Thuja Peabody. With foliage of golden hue, which it retains through the year. Ultimate height, 6 to 10 feet. 50 cts.

Thuja pumila (Booth's Dwarf). Of dense, rounded habit. Ultimate height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Thuja Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25 cts.

☞ All the Arbor Vitæ have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA (African Cedar)

Thrives well, and forms a fine tree of compact habit. Foliage of a beautiful glaucous tint. Ultimate height, 25 to 40 feet. 50 cts.

CEDRUS DEODARA (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains)

A stately tree attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock. 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts.; larger sizes, 75 cts. and \$1.

CEDRUS LIBANII (Cedar of Lebanon)

Of regular conical habit while young, but widely spreading, and with round head as it increases with age. Foliage deep green. A stately tree, best suited to the mountain sections of the South. Its ultimate height is from 60 to 80 feet. Small plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Drupacea. Foliage broad, dark green; of dwarf growth. 6 to 8 feet. 50 cts.

Fortunei (Fortune's Yew). Broad-leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet. 50 cts.

CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA
(Variegated Cypress)

A medium-sized tree, with a portion of the branches and leaves marked with white and yellow. Height 8 to 10 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS

A tree somewhat like the araucaria, with lance-like leaves and horizontal branches; rapid grower and very beautiful. Ultimate height, 75 to 100 feet. Small plants from 3 to 4-inch pots. 50 cts.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape. We can not too highly recommend these beautiful trees.

Benthami. A native tree of the mountains of Mexico, of dense, compact head; attains a height of 40 to 50 feet. 50 cts.



CEDRUS DEODORA. (See page 35.)
From a photograph at Fruitland.

CUPRESSUS, continued

Ericoides. Heath-leaved; very compact; of moderate height; foliage quite distinct; turns purple in winter. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Funeris (Funeral Cypress). Rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. 50 cts.

Coveniana. Of rapid, open growth; foliage dark green. Ultimate height, 30 feet. 50 cts.

Guadaloupensis. Of erect and compact growth; foliage glaucous green. Maximum height, 30 to 40 ft.

Lawsoniana. Fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis pendula (Cypress of Goa). A graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches; varies in height from 30 to 50 feet. 50 cts. This species sports from seed, and has produced many garden forms, of which the two following are the most conspicuous:

Clauca, with foliage of ashy green. 50 cts.

Gracilis, with light green foliage and slender branches. 50 cts.

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and wind-breaks. It forms here a fine tree 25 to 40 feet high, with spreading branches and foliage dark, bright green. 50 cts.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green; branches slightly pendulous. 30 to 40 feet. 50 cts.

Nutkænsis (*Thujopsis borealis*, or Nootka Sound Cypress). Of dwarf, compact habit. 6 to 8 ft. 50 cts.

Sempervirens horizontalis. Rapid grower, and branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress). Of compact and shaft-like habit. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each; large specimens, \$1 and \$2.

Sempervirens Roylei, or Whitleyana. The most shaft-like of the group; forms a main stem, from which very short and small branches radiate; plants are all propagated from cuttings, and are true. Grows to a height of 30 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Torulosus. Native of the East India mountains, of open growth and branches twisted; foliage of a glaucous green. It attains large proportions, possibly here a height of 45 feet. 50 cts.

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper Tree)

Communis Hibernica (Irish). Of fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Communis Suecica (Swedish). Yellowish cast. 10 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Japonica (Japanese). Bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet. 50 cts.

Japonica variegata. With gold-spotted foliage; of dwarf growth. 50 cts.

Oblonga (Nepaul). Of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts.

Oblonga pendula (Nepaul Weeping). The finest of its class. 20 feet. Plants 1 foot high, grafted, \$1.

Sabina (Sabin). Male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Squamata (Scaly). A trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS (California Arborvitæ)

A magnificent and rapid growing tree; foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet. 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. (From a photograph at Fruitland.)



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS. (See page 35.)
From a photograph at Fruitland.

PINE FAMILY

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the Northern sections of the continent, but only succeeding to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts. Several sizes, 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Abies concolor. A tall tree, growing on the mountains of New Mexico, and well adapted to the upper districts of the South. Leaves flat, dark green above and silvery glaucous below. 50 cts.

Pinus Massoniana. A Japanese variety, attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet; leaves long, glaucous green. Promises to become a valuable tree for the South. Small plants, 25 cts.; larger, 50 cts.

Pinus strobus excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." 50 cts.

PODOCARPUS (Japan Yew)

Japonica. A medium sized tree, of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves broad, dark green. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts.

Korænsis. Of bushy habit; foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 50 cts.

PSEUDOLARIX KÆMPFERI (False Larch)

The Golden Pine of the Chinese, from the rich golden tint which this tree assumes during the autumn. Of medium height here, but may grow much taller in the Piedmont region. A most strikingly beautiful plant. It is very scarce, owing to the rapid germination of its seeds, which makes it difficult to carry them to any great distance. \$1.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress)

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy, and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera. Of medium height; branches very slender and thread-like. Height, 15 to 20 feet. 50 cts.

Fullerii. A sport of *R. obtusa*, with gold-tipped foliage; growth rapid. Height, 15 to 18 feet. 50 cts.

Obtusa nana. Exceedingly dwarf and distinct foliage. 50 cts.

Pisifera, or Pea-fruited. Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp-pointed glaucous leaves. 50 cts.

Pisifera argentea. With foliage tipped light yellow. Very dwarf. 50 cts.

Plumosa, or Plume-like. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. Height, 10 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

Plumosa aurea. Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

Plumosa alba picta. With foliage distinctly blotched with silvery white; of dwarf habit, and requires shade to prevent sun-scorching. 50 cts.

Squarrosa Sieboldii. Dwarf and compact; foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. Height, 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Squarrosa Veitchii. Rapid grower; foliage light bluish green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. Height, 15 to 25 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

☞ We have specimen plants of *Retinospora plumosa* and of a few other varieties; these have been twice sheared, and are handsome. \$1 to \$2.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA

(Umbrella Pine of Japan)

A most striking tree, with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare, and its most suitable locality is not determined; but it is hardy in the Middle states, and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. Imported plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

THUJOPSIS DOLOBRATA (Japan Arbor Vitæ)

Axe-leaved, branches drooping; dark green leaves; of dwarf growth; thrives best in partial shade. 50 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

All Hardy in This Latitude

EULALIA

Japonica variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass. 25 cts.

Japonica zebrina. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf. 25 cts.

Univitata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf. 25 cts.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)

Argenteum. A most ornamental plant, with silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in ordinary rich soil. 25 cts.

Elegans. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early; a graceful new variety. 25 cts.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free blooming and compact-growing new variety. 25 cts.



FIELD OF POLYANTHA ROSE, MARIE FAVIE. (From a photograph at Fruitland.

ROSES

We have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and have annually added every good new Rose to our collection, proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have, within the past 40 years, tested the relative merits of upwards of 1,600 varieties, and in our specimen Rosary can be seen in bloom during spring and autumn upwards of 1,000 varieties.

Many types of Roses produced by the crossing of several species, are of such weak constitution and delicate growth as to prove unsuited to open ground culture. The enormous proportions which Rose-growing has of late assumed for the supply of cut-flowers, has also caused the annual introduction of varieties that are eminently suited for **cultivating under glass and the forcing system**, but when planted in open ground, fail to give satisfaction, and bring disappointment. Out of several hundred new Tea Roses introduced within the past 10 years, very few have stood the test of our climate. An evidence of weak constitution is, that very few of the most valuable flowering varieties can be made to give good results unless budded upon stocks that invigorate their growth.

The demand for novelties is increasing, and compels us to keep abreast of the times. We, therefore, grow **Roses on their own roots**, of the old favorite or new strong growing varieties, and **plants budded upon Manetti stocks** of the newest or some old sorts which succeed better when propagated in that way.

We have **twenty-five acres** closely planted in Roses. The plants which we send out **are grown in open ground**, and are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of the tall-growing Hybrids is 3 feet, and many varieties 6 feet. The Tea and other dwarf sorts are from 1 to 2 feet high. Plants are cut back to 18 inches or 2 feet, to reduce bulk in packing.

Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be fertilized with stable manure. Keep the soil free of weeds during summer, and stir it frequently. Mulching in fall with stable manure is advisable. A top dressing in summer of bone meal or some good commercial fertilizer will add to the growth and size of flowers.

In **planting**, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to 2 or 3 inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left, and plants thus cut back will stand transplanting better.

Annually, after the first killing frost, prune back the bush to 8 or 10 inches above ground. Climbing Roses excepted; those require only the shortening in of side branches without disturbing the main stem. **Complaints** are frequently received from persons who order late in the spring, stating that their flowers produced are very inferior, and cause disappointment. We desire to say that no **perfect flowers** can be reasonably expected from plants set out late in February or March before they can have time to become well established, but if allowed to grow until the following fall, no **cause for complaint** will be found.

Roses on Their Own Roots—For Open Ground Cultivation

All the Roses in this class are Everblooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Purchaser's selection.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, one of a variety.....		2 00	15 00



CHINA ROSES

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

Laurette Messimy. Coppery ground.

Mme. Carl. Dark crimson.

Mme. Jean Sisley. White, slightly tinged pink.

Nemesis. Dark crimson.

HYBRID REMONTANT

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during spring, and again in fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described, and which give satisfactory results on their own roots.

Achille Conod. Lilac-rose.

Alfred Colomb. Crimson-carmine; large.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine satin rose; large.

Blanche de Meru. Light flesh, changing white.

Charles Dickens. Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.

Charles Margottin. Red, shaded crimson.

Comtesse de Camando. Rich, deep crimson.

Deuil du Colonel Denfert. Dark purple, velvety.

Dr. Hogg. Deep violet-red.

Dr. Sewell. Crimson-scarlet, shaded purple; free bloomer.

Duke of Connaught. Purplish red, shaded violet; dwarf growth.

Earl of Dufferin. Very large, crimson; shaded maroon.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson.

General Jacqueminot. Fiery red; an old standard sort; not very double, but a valuable forcing Rose.

General Washington. Brilliant carmine-red.

Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles. Very large, fine form; deep amaranth-purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Very large; white, when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower.

John Hopper. Bright rose; large.

Jules Margottin. Cherry red.

Mme. Alfred Carriere. Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh; very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Bright pink; very handsome shape.

Mme. Moreau. Deep brilliant carmine; perpetual bloomer, and best of its color.

Magna Charta. Bright pink; large.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine, free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink, very large; an extra fine Rose and very fine bloomer.

Pœnia. Crimson-red.

Pierre Notting. Dark crimson, fine form.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Bright rosy pink.

Sidonie. Light pink.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson.

Vick's Caprice. White, striped rose.

Yolande d'Aragon. Pale pink.

TEA ROSES

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate structure; profuse bloomers; very fragrant and desirable. The climbing section is of vigorous growth.

Azelie Imbert, or Perfection de Montplaisir. Canary yellow.

Bride. Variable, white, tinged blush, and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower, but not constant.

Bridesmaid. A sport of Catherine Mermet, but of deeper color.

Caroline. Blush rose.

Catherine Mermet. Silvery rose; large.

Ceres. Salmon, suffused rose.

Christine de Noue. Carmine, shaded rose; very large.

Charles de Franciosi. Yellow, washed salmon.

Comtesse de Breteuil. Salmon-rose, shaded peach.

Duchesse de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe. Salmon-pink.

Etoile de Lyon. Large, full; canary yellow.

Francois Dubreuil. Crimson, reverse of petals cerise.

Gustave Nadaud. Light red, shaded carmine.

Joseph Metral. Magenta, passing to cerise.

Isabella Sprunt. A sport of Safrano. Light yellow.

La Sylphide, or Mme. Ristori. White, with creamy center.

Louis Richard. Coppery rose, deeper center; excellent.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Rich rose, shaded salmon.

Mme. Camille. Rosy salmon, large, very fine.

Mme. Caroline Kuster. White, orange-yellow center.

Mme. Dubocca. Pink, apricot center.

Mme. Damaizin. Salmon-pink.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. Blush, salmon center.

Maman Cochet. Resembles Catherine Mermet, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Marie Guillot. Pure white dwarf.

Marie Lambert. White; medium size flower.

Meteor. Dark, velvety crimson.

Papa Contier. Bright red, reverse of petals purple.

Princesse Alice de Monaco. Creamy white, edged with blush.

Princesse Sagan. Bright crimson, shaded dark crimson; color excellent, but flowers rather small.

Princess Vera. Cream, bordered rose.

Souvenir d'Eliza Vardon. Rose, darker center.

Souvenir du Dr. Passot. Deep red, changing to lighter red.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. Bright rose tinted; white and dark rose center. 1888.

Zelia Pradel. White, with a yellowish center; half-climbing habit. Excellent.

HYBRID TEA

Angelique Veyssset, or Striped La France. Similar to La France, but with flowers striped and shaded white.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large, white, tinted rose.

La France. Silvery peach; excellent, but a poor grower on own roots, and apt to die back.

BOURBON ROSES

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous, dwarf habit.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose; an extra good flower.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS

Elie de Beauvilain. Soft rose, salmon center.

Lamarque. White.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Coppery yellow; fine in bud.

Solfatare. Deep yellow; free bloomer.

Triomphe des Noisettes. Rose, vigorous habit.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.

White Cluster. White; in clusters; half-climber.

Woodland Margaret. White; vigorous climber.

ROSA POLYANTHA

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are Everblooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender and dwarf.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter; salmon-pink, deeper center; beautifully formed.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Etoile d'Or. Center citron yellow, passing to pale chrome.

Gloire des Polyanthas. Flowers small, finely formed; bright rose, with a few darker stripes.

Marie Favie. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. (See cut, on page 37.)

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.

Miniature. A lilliputian plant; very bushy; flowers white and very small; excellent for borders.

Mosella, or Yellow Soupert. Identical with Clothilde Soupert, but with yellow center.

Pink Clothilde Soupert. Identical with Clothilde Soupert, but flowers of a deep, rich pink; plant of more dwarf growth. Plants 6 to 8 inches high.

MOSS ROSES

Spring Bloomers, unless Noted

Eugene de Savoie. Pink.

White. White.

Zobeide. Pink.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Spring Bloomers

Price, 25 cents each

Banksia Alba (White Banksia). Flowers small, in clusters; climber.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush; climber.

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha). A vigorous growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom during April and May. 25 cts.

Persian Yellow. Of the deepest chrome yellow; flowers large, and produced in spring only. Budded plants, 35 cts.

Prairie Queen. Rosy red; climber.

White Rambler. White in clusters.

Yellow Rambler (Aglais). Of same habit as Crimson Rambler, but flowers of a light yellow.

ROSA WICHURAIANA AND HYBRIDS

Wichuraiana, or The Memorial Rose. Flowers small, single, pure white; of trailing habit, and valuable for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. It is hardy in the far North.

NEW HYBRID VARIETIES OF WICHURAIANA

These are of very free growth, with dark, glossy foliage, like the type well adapted for covering rock-work or bare spaces. Flowers are produced in great profusion during spring. 25 cts. each.

Triumph. Flowers double white, in clusters.

South Orange Perfection. Blush pink at tips, changing to white; double.

Universal Favorite. Light pink; double.

Pink Roamer. Flowers bright pink with white center; single.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are budded upon Manetti stock their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Budded Roses in the hands of careful culturists will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; they are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

ALL BUDDED ROSES must be carefully watched, and all suckers, or shoots, which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed (see cut), otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud, and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil. The foliage of the Manetti is composed of seven leaflets, whereas Teas, Hybrids and Bourbon Roses have only five.

We therefore CAUTION persons inexperienced in cultivating Budded Roses not to purchase such plants, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow, the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant one will be produced. We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure of BUDDED ROSES from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

We have a limited quantity of plants on own roots of a few varieties described in this list. Should we be unable to supply budded plants as ordered, please state whether plants on own roots may be sent, allowing purchasers the difference in price.

Price of Plants, budded low, 35c. each, \$3 per 10.

When selection is left to us, \$25 per 100 plants, all distinct, or \$12.50 for 50 plants.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.

American Beauty. Color a deep shade of rose; large; cupped; fragrant; an excellent flower. Plant of dwarf habit.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine satin rose; large.

Antoine Mouton. Bright rose, tinted pale lilac.

Baronne de Rothschild. Rosy pink; beautiful form.

Coquette des Alps. Large, white.

Charles Dickens. Large, and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.

Clio. Flesh, deeper center; good form.

Docteur Henon. Pure white; thornless.

Duke of Connaught. Deep crimson, velvety; dwarf; a free bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin. Very large; crimson, shaded maroon.

Ellen Drew. Light silvery pink, shaded peach.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson.

Frere Marie Pierre. Large, full; dark rose; one of the best Hybrid Perpetuals of 1894.



ROSE BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK
A. Budded part. B. Suckers.



FIELD OF MARECHAL NIEL ROSES, BUDED. (At Fruitland.)

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Gen. Jacqueminot. Fiery red; an old standard sort; not very double.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant carmine-red; excellent. **Cloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles.** Dark crimson, shaded maroon.

Cloire Lyonnaise. Very large; white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower.

Grand Mogul. Purple-crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed.

Gustave Piganeau. Large, cupped; carmine-red, of brilliant color and free bloomer; of dwarf, compact habit.

Her Majesty. Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A shy bloomer, seldom giving many flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous.

John Hopper. Bright rose, dark center.

Jules Finger. Blush, pink center.

Lady Helen Stewart. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson-maroon.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Bright pink, satin sheen.

Magna Charta. Bright pink; large.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale center; fine form.

Marguerite de Roman. Salmon flesh.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; a free bloomer.

Merveille de Lyon. White, lightly tinted flesh; large flower.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large.

Mrs. R. C. Sharman Crawford. Deep rose; fine in bud.

Ornement des Jardins. Vivid crimson; finely imbricated; compact growth.

Panachée de Lyon. Pink, striped carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink; very large; an extra fine Rose and very free bloomer.

Perle des Blanches. Pure white; free bloomer.

Pierre Notting. Dark crimson; fine form.

Pride of Reigate. Crimson handsomely striped white, and sometimes half crimson and half white.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark brownish crimson; velvety.

Prince Charles d'Arenberg. Carmine-rose, satin sheen.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Carmine-rose; large.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red.

Vick's Caprice. Pink, striped and dashed white and carmine.

White Baronne. Pure white; form of Baronne de Rothschild.

BOURBON ROSES

Cloire d'Olivet. Lilac rose, globular; free bloomer. 1839.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Large, cupped; light rose, lighter edge.

Princess Imperial Victoria. A sport from Malmaison; flowers white, tinted yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

HYBRID TEA

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large, white, tinted rose.

Captain Christy. Blush, rosy center.

Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but of deeper color.

Fanny de Forest. White, light salmon center.

La France. Silvery peach; excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.

Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the best of the newer Roses. Of the La France type, but clear pink; large and very free bloomer.

Mme. de la Collonge. Large, full, bright lilac pink.

TEA

Christine de Neve. Carmine, shaded rose; very large.

Devoniensis. White, flesh center; an old favorite Rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, with slightly creamy center; an exceedingly fine variety.

Mme. Honore Defresne. Resembles Perle des Jardins; very fine.

Meteor. Deep crimson; velvety.

Papa Contier. Bright carmine, reverse of petals purplish; fine in bud, not very double.

Perle de Lyon. Yellow, saffron center.

Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, tinted pink.

Sunset. A sport of Perle des Jardins, of a rich, tawny yellow.

CLIMBING NOISETTE and CLIMBING TEA

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Climbing Captain Christy. Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit; apt to revert to the bush form.

Devoniensis (Climbing). White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvilain. Soft rose, salmon center.

Emily Dupuy. Pale fawn, in the style of Wm. Allen Richardson, but a weak grower.

CLIMBING NOISETTE AND TEA ROSES, continued
Lamarque. Pure white.

MARECHAL NIEL. Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing Roses. We grow annually from 15,000 to 20,000 plants, all budded upon Manetti.

Niphotos, Climbing. A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white; buds long; a great acquisition.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; good form and of vigorous habit.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Deep coppery yellow.

Solfatare. Light sulphur yellow.

Waltham No. 3. Dark carmine.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange yellow, center coppery yellow.

In addition to the foregoing lists, we have a limited number of plants of fifty additional varieties,

which include many of the newer varieties of 1895 and 1896, and old leading sorts.

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRID

Of Japanese origin. Plants of vigorous and compact habit: foliage glossy; very floriferous from early spring until autumn. Exceedingly hardy in northern sections, and valuable for massing.

Chedane Guinoiseau. Flowers semi-double, satiny rose, in clusters; very fragrant.

ROSE APPLE. Semi-double flowers; pale, carmine rose; remarkable for its berries of a vivid dark crimson.

NEW SINGLE ROSE

Paul's Carmine Pillar. Flowers large, single, bright rosy carmine, and produced in the greatest profusion during six weeks. Should not be pruned too severely, as the flowers are produced upon the previous year's growth. A remarkable showy spring-blooming Rose.

Sub-Tropical Division

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the Southern coast belt and Florida, and in sub-tropical countries where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less according to localities. For descriptions, see pages 5 to 18.

APPLES

Early ripening varieties are preferable for extreme southern sections.

Prices of standard trees, 2 and 3 years old, well branched, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100; 1 year old, 4 to 5 feet, single stem, 10 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Astrachan Red,	May Pippin,
Carolina Watson,	Nantahalee,
Early Harvest,	Oldenburg,
Early Red Margaret,	Pear, or Palmer,
Family,	Red June,
Hominy,	Rhodes' Orange,
Horse,	Sweet Bough,
Julian,	Washington Strawberry.

APRICOTS

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Breda,	Roman,
Early Golden (Dubois),	Royal.
Moorpark, or Peach,	

FIGS

1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100; 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

PEARS

Oriental Varieties

Prices of trees, 1 year old, standard, single stem, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 2 years old, well branched, 40 cts. each, \$3 per 10, \$25 per 100.

Garber,	LeConte,
Kieffer,	Smith's.

European Type

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or midsummer varieties are preferable.

Bartlett,	Beurre Superfin,
Belle Lucrative,	Clapp's Favorite,
Beurre Ciffard,	Duchesse d'Angouleme.

Howell,
Madeleine,
Ott,
Philadelphia,

Seckel,
St. Michael,
Wilder.

PEACHES

Prices of trees, first size, purchaser's selection, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100; second size, purchaser's selection, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

SELECT LIST OF COMMON, OR PERSIAN TYPE

The following have given excellent results in sections of west Florida:

FREESTONES

Alexander,	Louise,
Amelia,	Mountain Rose,
Columbia,	Rivers,
Elberta,	Tillotson.
Fleitas St. John,	

CHINESE TYPE

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further South, but are best adapted to the higher lands of west Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Berenice (freestone), **Juno** (clingstone), **Sneed**, **Sylphide** (clingstone), **Stonewall Jackson** (clingstone), **Ford** (freestone), **General Lee** (clingstone), **Oriole** (clingstone), **Thurber** (freestone).

PEEN-TO, or FLAT PEACH OF CHINA

This remarkable Peach originated in our Nursery from pits sent from Australia in 1869. From 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity; flesh very fine grained, juicy, and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best; clingstone. Maturity in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

This Peach colors a long time before maturing or full development, and is, therefore, often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality, and can then be shipped safely to distant markets.

**PEEN-TO FREESTONE**

A new variety, similar in shape, size and maturity to the Peen-to, but a perfect freestone.

KITE, or KITE'S HONEY

Creamy white, with a bright, carmine cheek and mottled deeper carmine; shape irregular, one side usually swelling; flesh very fine grained, melting, juicy, very sweet and rich; quality best. Freestone. Maturity middle of June.

PALLAS (Seedling of Honey)

This is the only seedling, out of many hundreds, of the Honey Peach, made in 1876, which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent in size, but is more round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. Maturity two weeks later than Honey. Tree retains the habit of the parent, except that it blooms two weeks later.

WALDO

A seedling of the Peen-to crossed with Honey; above medium, round or slightly elongated, with the recurved point of the Honey; flesh melting, very fine grained, juicy, sweet; of better quality and more sprightly than Honey; perfect freestone. End of May or beginning of June. Tree a thrifty and upright grower, and blooms three weeks later than the Peen-to.

PLUMS.—Japanese Varieties, and JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

For descriptions and prices, see pages 16 to 17.

QUINCE

Chinese. This variety seems best suited to light soils. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

NUT-BEARING TREES

Price of trees, one year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

ALMONDS, Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

CHESTNUTS, Spanish.

WALNUTS, or MADEIRA NUTS.

WALNUTS, Japan.

PECANS, Extra Large Louisiana Paper-Shell.

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapes.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Elæagnus edulis (Japan Oleaster). 25 cts. each.

Mulberry, Everbearing. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Olives. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Pomegranates. Spanish Ruby. 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

CITRUS TRIBE**INCLUDING ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.**

All our plants are pot-grown and grafted upon the *Limonium trifoliatum*, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that Paradise stock dwarfs the apple.



POT-GROWN TWO-YEAR-OLD DWARF ORANGE.

These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs.

We cannot too highly recommend these Dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when 2 years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs.

ORANGES

Plants 1 year from grafts, 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 2-year-old plants from grafts, 18 to 24 inches high, well formed, \$1 each.

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Sustain, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine.

Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine. A dwarf-growing Orange, valuable for pot culture. Fruit small, orange-red, with pleasant, spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters, which gives this plant a very ornamental appearance. Plants, 8 to 10 inches high, 50 cts. each.

Kinkan, or Kum Kwat. The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum, rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots. One-year grafts, 6 to 8 inches, 50 cts. each. A few plants with fruit, 12 to 18 inches high, \$1 each.

Bouquet de Fleurs. Produces very large flowers, and in great profusion; fruit of inferior quality; an ornamental variety only.

Myrtle-leaved. With very small leaves; compact growth; produces good fruit of small size; a desirable conservatory plant. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Otaheite, or Chinese Dwarf. Suitable for pot-culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots. 25 cts. each; larger plants, from 50 cts. to \$1 each.



LIMES

Tahiti and Sweet.

LEMONS

Belair, Genoa, Messina, Sicily, Villafranca.

POMELO

This is of medium size; peel smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. One of the best varieties cultivated in Florida. One-year grafts, 50c.



LEMON,

fruit in May and June, and with a pleasant, spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; large bearing size, 50 cts.

MUSA (Banana)

Hart's Choice. Medium growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; the bunches are large; an excellent variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii. Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit; plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Daca. Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50 cts. and \$1.



BANANA.

EUGENIA

Jambos (Rose Apple). An ever-green shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Ugni (Chilian Myrtle). Hardwood ever-green shrub, with small foliage. Flowers white or pale pink; fruit aromatic. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.

Micheli (Surinam Cherry). A small tree, producing a small cherry-like



PINEAPPLE.

Silk. Delicate foliage, underside of leaves a silky gloss. 50 cts. and \$1.

Zebrina. A dwarf ornamental variety; underside of leaves purple, upperside green, striped purple. 50c.

Baracoa or Red Skin, and Magnifica. Good fruit-bearing varieties of medium height. 50 cts. to \$1.

All the above are exceedingly ornamental. In this latitude they should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off, and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

PINEAPPLE

Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Egyptian Queen, Red Spanish, or Cayenne.

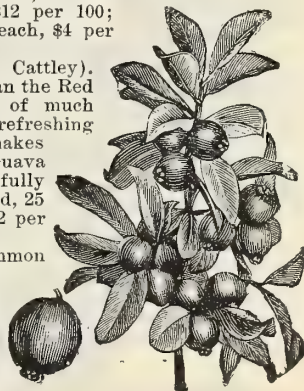
Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repottings the first year, and must be kept in continual growth. In this latitude they can also be bedded out in rich ground and full sun, when excellent fruit is produced.

PSIDIUM (Guava)

Cattleianum (Red Cattley). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100; larger plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10, \$25 per 100.

Lucidum (Yellow Cattley). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. Two years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$12 per 100.

Pyriferum (Common Guava). Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Fruit varies in color of skin and flesh—white, yellow and pink. Several varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.



GUAVA, RED CATTLEY.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (The Camphor Tree)

The Growing and Manufacturing of Camphor

Camphor Tree, or Camphor Laurel (*Laurus Camphora*, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, *Camphora officinalis* of various Botanical authors).

The tree is a native of China and Japan, where its natural habitat is in the temperate sub-tropical wooded sections of these countries. It has long been cultivated in Europe (i. e. the southern portion) and has proven eminently successful in the southern sections of Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and the Gulf coast. At New Orleans a tree now 12 years old has attained a height of 35 feet, and a diameter of the body of nearly 2 feet. Fruit has been produced abundantly in Louisiana and South Florida.

The tree is hardy in lower Georgia; it has stood, at Augusta (when partly sheltered by surrounding timber), a cold of 15 degrees above zero, and when cut down by cold has sprouted up again with great vigor, thus showing that it may safely be classed among the hardy trees for sections below the 32nd degree. Its remarkable vigor and rapid growth, together with its handsome, broad, evergreen leaves, symmetrical habit, and so far, freedom from insect depredations, make this one of the most valuable trees for street and park planting; but its great economic value consists in the gum-camphor of commerce which it produces.

To prepare the gum, the branches are cut, and together with the leaves, broken into small pieces, and ground into a pulp or bruised between rollers. This is then placed into iron pots with a small amount of water, and these pots are surmounted with a cap lined with straw or cords stretched closely together, on which the gum forms in minute white crystals. When heat is applied, this should be done very slowly. These sublimated particles which are thus formed are then scraped off and put through the refining process, which is as follows: The vessels used are of cast iron, circular, 15 inches or more in diameter, and 8 to 10 inches deep, with perpendicular sides, and a ledge at the top on which the cover rests. This consists of a sheet iron with a hole in the center about an inch in diameter, over which a small hollow cone of sheet iron is placed loosely.



CAMPHOR TREE. From a photograph at Orlando, Fla.

The crude gum is mixed in the following proportions: To every 100 parts of the gum mix 2 parts each of quicklime and bone black, which is placed in the vessels described, of which the requisite number is placed in a long sand bath. Heat is then applied until the camphor melts, after which it is kept as nearly uniform as possible, so that the vaporation may take place regularly without violent ebullition. The vapor condenses on the lower surface of the lid, and care is taken by the occasional removal of the iron cone, and clearing the opening by means of a knife, to allow the escape of any accidental excess of vapor. Camphor refined in this manner is formed on the top in large circular cakes from 1 to 2 inches thick—in the refining process it should be remembered that camphor is volatile at 400 degrees F. (Ure's Dictionary of Art, and U. S. Dispensatory).

Camphor is produced from every part of the tree—in the bark, roots, leaves, branches and trunk. The yield of camphor per tree of given age has been difficult to ascertain, as no experiment to this end has been reported, but recent experiments made in Florida show that there was obtained from the leaves 1.42 per cent of refined gum, or one pound of dry gum from 77 pounds of leaves. This shows very near twice as much gum in the Florida trees as has been produced in India by the British Government, of Madras, and is but little less than the amount of gum obtained from the wood in Japan of trees 100 years old. The wood of old trees has always been known to contain more gum than the leaves. These experiments go to show very clearly that Camphor trees in Florida are richer in this precious gum than trees in any other part of the world. Experts pronounce the Florida product as equalling the European refined article in every way.

The cost of distillation is inexpensive, both in point of labor, apparatus, and fuel. While annual cutting can be followed every year, it is advisable to remove only one-half of the branches at one cutting, and the other half the next year. By this method the vitality of the tree is less disturbed, and the longevity of the tree is much increased.

The plant may be grown in bush form, and every branch cut off annually. If this method is followed, the distance for planting would be 10x10, or 435 plants to the acre. Where annual cuttings of half of the branches are made, the plants should be set 15x15, or 193 plants to the acre. It is claimed that Camphor thrives in very poor soil, and that a larger quantity of gum is produced from such trees than from those grown in rich soils, but as an offset, the repeated cuttings exhaust the trees in poor soils much more rapidly than where an ample supply of plant food keeps up a vigorous growth.

It is best to always plant one or two year old trees grown in pots, as the loss in transplanting such trees is reduced to a small fraction. Trees grown in open ground, especially in sandy soils, make a very long tap-root and few laterals. This causes a great difficulty in transplanting, and the loss in such trees is often very great. The only cultivation required is to keep the ground free from weeds, and work with a cultivator when required.

Two cuttings can be made annually from mature trees, one-half of the leaves and small branches being harvested at one time without injury. But if planted at 15 feet apart and allowed to grow in bush form, the yield is computed to be from \$100 to \$200 worth of gum per acre annually after the third year.

Since the disastrous freeze, which has so seriously injured vast quantities of orange groves, there has begun a great demand for camphor plants, because of the perfect adaptability of this tree to Florida and to moderately rich soils, as well as because of the practical results already obtained from the production of gum.

We have an immense stock of plants, and quote as follows: **All are pot-grown**, and can be transplanted at any time.

PRICES.—10 to 12 inches, from 3-inch pots, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

18 to 24 inches, from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBY PLANTS FOR SUB-TROPICAL SECTIONS AND FLORIDA

Varieties marked thus (*) are adapted to sections of South Florida and sub-tropical sections only. The others are hardy in the Southern coast belt.



BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA.

ACACIA FARNESIANA (Popinac).

A well-known and popular variety; branches thorny, foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round, yellow balls, very fragrant. Profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each.

*ACALYPHA

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; attains a height of 5 to 7 feet in South Florida. Most brilliant foliage plants. Three varieties, *Marginata*, *Obovata* and *Tricolor*. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

ALLAMANDA

Cathartica. Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

Hendersonii.* Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer. 25 cts.

ARAUCARIA BIDWELLII

Bunya-Bunya Pine, or Moreton Bay Pine. A stately tree, attaining a great height, of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves lanceolate in two horizontal rows; deep green; can stand a frost of 6 to 8 degrees Fahr. only. \$1 to \$2.

*ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

(Norfolk Island Pine)

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

12 inches high, \$1.50; 15 inches high, \$2; 18 inches high, \$3; 24 inches high, \$5.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA

A new variety of Bougainvillea, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It is of rapid growth, and must be trained upon a trellis, arbor or pillar. Hardy in South Florida. A most valuable climber. 25 cts. each.

*CASUARINA (Beefwood of Australia)

Very graceful tree. Foliage feathery and thread-like. Valuable for decorative purposes. Two varieties. 25 cts.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM

(Night Blooming Jasmine)

Free-blooming shrub. Very fragrant at night. 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10.

*COFFEA ARABICA (The Coffee Tree)

An evergreen shrub, with glossy leaves and white flowers. 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

CORDYLINE

Palm-like plants, allied to the *Dracæna*, with a tuft of drooping leaves at the summit of the trunk.

Australis. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long, and 2 to 4 inches broad; flowers white, sweet, in panicles. Excellent for sub-tropical gardening, and of robust and hardy habit. 10 to 20 feet, 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Indivisa. Leaves 2 to 4 feet long, narrow, dark green; very graceful. 25 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

CROTONS

We can not too highly recommend these gorgeously colored foliage plants for bedding in the open ground, but their brilliancy is intensified if plants are given full sunshine. They surpass in beauty any other colored foliage plant.

As Crotons are easily injured by cold, plants should not be bedded out until after April 15 in this section; they should be lifted and potted in October, when they will make most attractive features for conservatories. We offer six best bedding sorts. Prices from 3 and



CROTON EVANSIANUM.

**CROTONS, continued**

4 inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 2½ inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

We can also supply fine plants of thirty other varieties from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; and in fall, large plants for specimens, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

DATURA, or BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15 cts.

***DRACÆNA (Dragon Tree)**

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Fragrans. Broad green leaves; flowers very fragrant: a desirable variety of easy culture. 50 cts. to \$1.

Terminalis. Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50 cts. to \$1.

DURANTA PLUMIERI

Tall-growing shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25 cts.

***EUPHORBIA**

Splendens. A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25 cts.

Sanguinea. Foliage brown-carmine, veins carmine; fine bedder. 25 cts.

Jacquinæflora. Flowers bright orange; a fine winter bloomer. 25 cts.

***GREVILLEA ROBUSTA, or AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK**

One of the most conspicuous of all shade trees. It has found a congenial zone in South Florida, where trees planted seven years ago have attained a height of 25 feet, and 3 feet in circumference 1 foot above the ground. Foliage delicately cut, like fern leaves, remaining dark green all the year. Add to this blossoms like a Bottle Brush, of a creamy pink, forming a most beautiful tree. Several sizes, all pot-grown, from 25 cts. to 50 cts.



VARIETIES OF HIBISCUS.

***FICUS**

Elastica (India Rubber Tree). With broad leaves, very ornamental. 50 cts. to \$1.

Australis (Australian Gum Tree). Foliage smaller. 50 cts. to \$1.

Parcellii. A white variegated plant; rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$1.

HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS

Flowers tubular, carmine, of easy culture; constant bloomer. 25 cts.

HAMELIA PATENS

Flowers bright orange-red, lasting a long time, and succeeded with dark black berries, which are retained a long time. 25 cts. each.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS

(Chinese Hibiscus)

Valuable free blooming plants for all sub-tropical regions. Many attain a height of 15 to 18 feet, and when covered with their brilliant flowers, are most conspicuous in gardens. Twelve varieties, double and single. Colors include crimson, red, yellow and salmon. From 3-inch pots, 25 cts., \$2 per 10.

JASMINUM

Fragrant Flowering Shrubs

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Multiflorum (Star Jasmine). Flowers white, star-shaped. 25 cts.

***MEYENIA ERECTA**

Cœrulea. A large shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in Middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25 cts.

Alba. Flowers white. 25 cts.

***MURRAYA EXOTICA**

A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white, very fragrant. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.

***PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS**

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; buds out and stands the sun well. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS

(The Traveler's Tree)

A conspicuous plant. Leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance. Has bloomed at Lake Worth, Florida, and is hardy in that section. Large plants, \$1 to \$3 each.

SOLANUM WENDLANDI

A rapid-growing, deciduous climber. Flowers large, pale lavender, in large bunches; should be planted in open ground in April, and in a sunshiny situation. A superb climber of half-hardy habit here, but hardy in Florida. 25 cts. each.

***TABERNAMONTANA CAMASSA**

Evergreen shrub; flowers white, very fragrant, resembling a jasmine; of dwarf habit, and a free bloomer during several months. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

TECOMA STANS VELUTINA

This is an improved form of the Yellow Elder. Flowers golden yellow, very large and numerous; grows 6 to 10 feet. 25 cts.

NOTE.—See Catalogue No. 2 for other Sub-Tropical and Greenhouse Plants.



PALMS AT FRUITLAND.

PALMS

The rapidly increasing demand for these most ornamental plants is an evidence of their popularity for adorning apartments, greenhouses or summer gardens. Many varieties are now considered indispensable for table decorations.

We grow palms in large quantities, and devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses, where they have free circulation of air, and attain there a clean and healthy growth, becoming well hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand long-distance carriage, and do not suffer from the sudden change from a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting room or a cool conservatory.

We have 20,000 *Latania*s and 15,000 *Phoenix* from one to three years, other varieties in proportion, thus being enabled to supply plants of the leading varieties in large quantities, of various sizes and at the lowest prices.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as *Phoenix*, *Seaworthia*, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest quoted prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Use a compost of equal parts of leaf mold, rich garden soil and well decayed cow dung and some bone meal. Give ample drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small ones twice during summer.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory or tropical countries.

SECTION I

PALMATE OR FAN-SHAPED LEAVES

**Chamærops Fortunei*, or *excelsa* (*Chusan Fan-Palmetto*). The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants of various sizes by the single or hundred. Plants 10 to 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts., each, \$4 per 10.

**Chamærops elata*, *elegans*, *gracilis* and *nivea* are all beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants, 12 in., 50c. each.

**Chamærops Hystrix* (*Needle*, or *Blue Palmetto*). A hardy variety from lower Georgia. Large leaves and numerous spines at base of trunk. 25c. and 50c. each.

**Latania Borbonica* (*Chinese Fan-Palm*). The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes. Plants 12 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10; other sizes from 50 cts. to \$2 each.

**Sabal Blackburniana* (*Bermuda Fan-Palm*). Leaves of a bluish green color, of robust habit. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, \$1 each.

**Sabal longipedunculata*. A stemless variety, with glaucous-green leaves. 50 cts. each.

SECTION II

LEAVES PINNATE

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each; 24 inches, \$1. Specimens, 18 to 24 inches, 3 in a pot, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$3.

Areca rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Caryota urens (*Fish-Tail Palm*). Leaves with broad pinnules, the ultimate divisions having the shape of the tail of a fish. 50 cts. each.

**Cocos Alphonsei*. Known in South Florida as the *Belair Palm*. A tall-growing tree; leaves bright green. 50 cts. each.

**Cocos plumosa*. Leaves very long, drooping pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches; flowers waxy. 50 cts.

Cocos Weddelliana. The most graceful small Palm; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50 cts. each; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts. each; 12 to 15 inches, \$1 each.

**Euterpe edulis* (*Para Palm*). Grows 40 to 60 feet, with delicate, feathery heads, and clean stems. 50c. ea.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

KENTIA

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.

Kentia Belmoreana (*Howea*, or *Curly-leaved Palm*). A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each; larger sizes from \$1 to \$5 each.

Kentia Forsteriana (*Thatch-Leaf Palm*). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem of darker color. 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, 75 cts. each; larger sizes from \$1 to \$2 each.

PHŒNIX

(The Date Palm)

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 35°. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Prices of plants unless noted: 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 20 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10. Specimen plants of a few varieties, \$2 to \$3 each.

***Canariensis**. Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in middle and south Florida; attains large size.

***Farinifera**. A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage deep green.

Leonensis, or **Spinosa**. With sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth, and makes a large tree.

***Paludosa** (*Marsh Palm*). Of medium height, with very long leaves gracefully spreading.

***Pumila**. Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

***Reclinata**. A valuable variety of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

***Sylvestris** (*Sylvan*, or *Wild Palm of Bengal*, or *East Indian Wine Palm*). Leaves very long, grayish green, pinnæ numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus, and a most valuable variety.

***Phœnix tenuis** (*Narrow*). Of recent introduction; resembles the Common Date Palm, but more slender, and finer in all its parts.

PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRÆ

(Australian Feather-Palm)

Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50 cts. each; larger, 75 cts. and \$1.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS, or PTYCHOSPERMA CUNNINGHAMIANA

(Illawara Palm)

An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. 12 inches, 25 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts. each; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each.

SECTION III

CYCADS, ETC.

Cycas revoluta (*Sago Palm*.) Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green, pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply sizes from \$1 to \$5 each.

Pandanus utilis (*Screw Pine*). A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long, spine-edged leaves are arranged screw-like; of easy cultivation. We can supply this variety in large quantities, 12 inches, 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Pandanus Veitchii. With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very thorny plant; requires high temperature in winter. \$1 each.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PALMS

Of the following we can supply good plants 2 and 3 years old:

Acrocomia Havanensis. 25 cts. each.

Corypha Gebanga. 50 cts. each.

Erythea armata. 50 cts. each.

Erythea edulis. 50 cts. each.

Livingstonia Hoogendorpii. \$1 each.

Pritchardia filamentosa. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Rhapis humilis. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 inches high, \$3.

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 15-18 inches high, \$6.

10 varieties, 4 to 5-year-old plants, 20-24 inches high, \$10.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinctness in any location.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

COVERS UPWARDS OF 60,000 FEET UNDER GLASS

THIS branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of Palms and Winter Blooming Plants, as described in Catalogue No. 2, which will be mailed free upon application.

NO SAN JOSÉ SCALE

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest—they are inspected every six months by the Georgia State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Shipments for such states that require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other states where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment when requested by our customers.

No. 2.

INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF GEORGIA—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Atlanta, Ga., July 14, 1898.

This is to certify that I have, on the 13th and 14th days of July, 1898, made an inspection of the nursery stock grown in the Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans Co., proprietors, at Augusta, Ga., and that I have found the same apparently free from the San José Scale, Black-knot, Peach Yellows, Rosette and other seriously injurious insects and plant diseases. Every precaution seems to be taken to prevent the introduction of such pests. This Certificate invalid after January 14, 1899.



State Entomologist.

We take pleasure in recommending

THE ALEXANDER DRUG AND SEED CO., of Augusta, Ga.,

as a reliable firm. Their stock of SEEDS is selected with reference to the Southern climate. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free by addressing as above. Mention our Catalogue.

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FRUIT AND

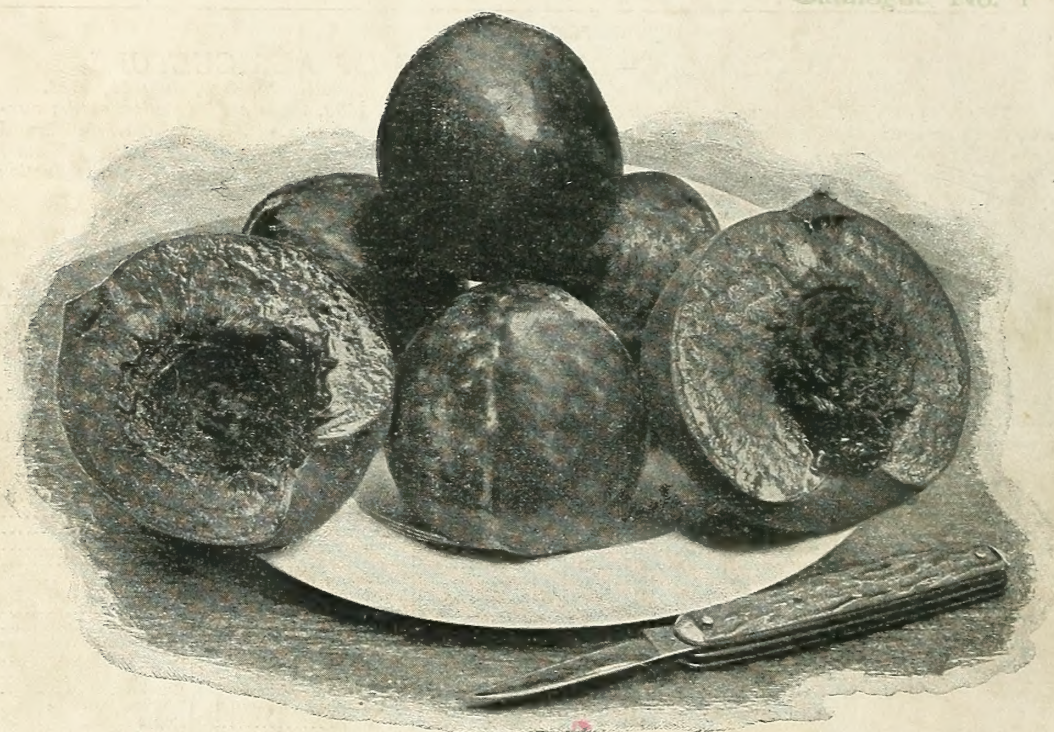


ORNAMENTAL TREES

ROSES, ETC. 

1898.

Catalogue No. 1



ELBERTA PEACHES AND WICKSON PLUMS

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY

Incorporated

ESTABLISHED 1856

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA